THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 99. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Red River Expedition.

Mexico and San Domingo.

Items of Foreign News.

A Mississippi Tragedy.

Railway Accident in Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

How it is Composed and What it is to Do—The Difficulties of the March.

The British expedition to Red river is to rendezvous at Collingwood, and will consist of 600 regulars and 1400 volunteers. The expedition will proceed thence by steamers to Fort William, provided permission can be obtained from our Government to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. At Fort William the actual difficulties of the march commence. There are, first, 28 miles of a march to Dog Lake, where the boats will be called into requisition. The next stage is along Dog Lake and river, a distance of 35 miles. The river is a sluggish and winding stream, about 25 yards wide, rising only 18 feet in 35 miles, and running through a flat and swampy valley about one mile wide. At its head there are three portages, five miles in length, rising 205 feet, and traversing the height of land between the levels of Lakes Superior and Winnipeg.

These are the Prairie, Middle, and Savanne portages, and are easily made, though the last is swampy and would require drainage. Over all these the boats must be dragged by oxen or horses, and the provisions, etc., conveyed by hand. Taking to water again, the troops proceed down the Savanne river, a muddy and meandering stream, much clogged by driftwood, to Lac des Mille Lacs, nineteen miles, and across the lake, thirty-six miles, to the Seine. This lake is studded with numerous islets and the scenery is bold and rocky. Entering the Seine, which is from one hundred to two hundred feet wide, and winds through a flat, wooded valley, a sail of ten miles brings us to the Little Falls at the junction with the Fire-Steel river. These are literally Little Falls, only twenty-five feet high. Down the Seine, bounded by low hills of the primitive formation, a course of sixty-six miles, with five portages, leads to Rainy Lake.

This lake contains some 500 islands, mainly composed of pale red granite and chloritic and green-stone slate; and though they are very picturesque, they are desolate and barren. There are some 15,000 Indians here of the Saulteux tribe, and loyal to England. The distance over and along the lake to Fort Francis is fifty miles. Here, at the Hudson Bay Company's post, there is a portage of 200 yards past Rainy Falls, 23 feet high, and entering Rainy river. This is a stream from 250 to 450 yards wide, winding through an alluvial country rich and beautiful, and studded with groves of maple, birch and oak. There are a quarter of a million of acres of the finest land in the world here, and navigation is only interrupted by two insignificant rapids. In the whole 74 miles of river the fall is only 26½ feet. The river debouches into the Lake of the Woods. The Lake of the Woods crosses its northern angle, 84 miles, and here the boats must be left. The lake is crowded with numerous islands on which the Indians grow maize, and wild rice springs up everywhere in the water. The line of march is due west, over the prairie.

The first 60 miles are wooded and swampy, the last 32 are open prairie. The Government road has been built as far as the White Marth river, crossing the Red river, about 300 feet wide, after 534 miles by steamer, 345 miles by batteau, and 120 miles by road—a total distance from Collingwood of exactly 1000 miles—at Fort Garry. The town of Winnipeg contains only some 250 or 300 inhabitents; the total population of Red river settlement is between 12,000 and 15,000. This is now Riel's headquarters. It is 74 miles from Pembina and 580 from St. Paul.

The expedition, it is understood, will leave Collingwood about the 1st of June. A detachment will leave Fort William on the 1st of May to clear the way, open the portages, etc.

MEXICO.

Revolutionary Troubles—Trial for Treason—Rosecrans' Improvement Scheme.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 11.—We are glad to announce the apparent end of the revolutionary troubles in our immediate vicinity, and are only anxious about the dark cloud which it is said is threatening the upper States on the Pacific coast. Whether it be for plunder or for ambition it is not yet known except to the few, although it is quite certain that Vega has suddenly proven to his enemies that his friends are still numerous. Vague whispers of his being aided by arms and men as well as money from San Francisco are passing about, more reliable information in regard to which you may have learned already from San Francisco direct.

Trinidad Garcia, member of Congress from Zacatcas, has arrived here under a strong escort, and will be tried for treason. Abraham Piata, the distinguished bandit who gave himself up to the authorities, is also here awaiting trial. Casio Pontones, whose death was chronicled some time since, is alive and well in the State of Morelia. The address of General Rosecrans to the Congress of the United States upon the condition of Mexico and the means which should be adopted to improve the same has been republished here by the official paper of the Government. The railroad projects suggested by the General have not yet been acted upon by Congress, and that honorable body has so far only frittered away its time. The Tehuantepec Canal bill has passed the first reading, and has to be taken up in detail. No one knows the result.

Angel Santa Anna has not yet been executed. He has been brought to Puebla and imprisoned preparatory to his trial, which will take place soon under the direction and orders of General Allatorre, commanding the Eastern division. The law was passed yesterday by a vote of 95 to 32, in conformity with the petition of the President, granting an extension for one year of the law suspending the habeas corpus, under which so many highwaymen and kidnappers have been executed the past year. The most alarming intelligence continues to reach us of the condition of things in Sinaloa. Placido Vega is rumored to have a large army of revolutionists at his command, and to have captured Mazatlan, with a large amount of treasure found there awaiting shipment. Governor Rubi is said to have fled for his life, but it is probable, if there happened to be a vessel in port, that he put some of the treasure on board and left with it for Acapulco to save it from Vega. Strange rumors are again afloat of the union of Martinez, Canales, Vega, Lozada and others for the formation of a northern confederacy to be called the "Confederacy of the Sierra Madre." Of this more hereafter.

The rumor was current in the streets last evening that the troops of the Government had captured Noriega and Batanzas in the afternoon of yesterday, and that they were immediately shot, but needs confirmation. The following statement, which had appeared in the press of this city, also needs confirmation, viz., that upon the departure of Governor Cadena and Martinez from Zacatecas, they took the road for Fresnillo, and that in the valley of Valparaiso a revolt occurred of all the forces against Cadena, Martinez taking everything away from Cadena, including the $35,000 which he had from his last sack of Zacatecas; that the troops endeavored to kill Cadena, but Martinez prevented it, and gave him a personal guard of twenty-five men to accompany him, who went to Pinos Cantes, beyond Teul, and from thence entered the Sierra of Tialtenango. The same report says the people of the neighboring villages went in pursuit for his capture.

The news is confirmed of the execution of Noriega and one Jesus Santa Anna—no relative of the general, however. A conducta leaves here immediately for Vera Cruz; only four days' notice has been given to merchants, in order that the bandits might not have time to make their combinations for the capture of the silver.

General Escobedo, who has been here several days, is going through a course of dining and wining. It is stated that General Diaz, who was elected a member of Congress, will present himself with his credentials soon. He has heretofore declined to do so, remaining upon his little farm in Oaxaca.

Mr. Schlotzen, representative of the North German Confederation at this capital, it will be remembered, has gone home to secure the confirmation of the treaty recently signed by himself on behalf of the nation he represents, and Mr. Lerdo de Tejada in behalf of Mexico. The *Revista* has published the entire treaty, and makes the comment upon it "that it contains some clauses in open contradiction with several treaties and declarations of the Prussian Government."

Seven nice young Mexicans have just been arrested here for counterfeiting coins. Among their aims was that of manufacturing American $20 gold pieces. They have been provided with quarters in the public prison and await trial. A very good imitation of United States $2·50 pieces have appeared here.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Feeling Regarding Annexation in Dominica—Cabral Outlawed by President Baez.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, April 18.—We are anxiously awaiting news from the United States of the result of the annexation question in Congress. The delay is creating much uneasiness here, and many fear that Congress will not act upon the question during the present session. If they do not it is to be feared that the long-strained nerves of our people, who so much desire and have been so long promised annexation, will react, and in their disappointment they will oppose annexation as strongly as they have worked for it—a proceeding which would make Baez's position an extremely critical one, and possibly result in his complete overthrow and the placing of Luperon or Cabral at the head of affairs—an effect which it is earnestly to be hoped may never ensue; for it would cause the total destruction of all business and trade, and all the interests of the island would be brought to a stand still, giving it a shock from which it could not recover for years.

Baez has issued a decree outlawing Cabral, stating as the reason that Cabral is at Polo at the head of insurgents; that he did interfere with Salnave and his ministers and women and children, taking them in the Dominican territory, inhumanly butchering some of them, and finally selling Salnave to his enemies to be shot, for the sum of $5000, being an inhuman crime against the laws of the country and the constitution, and an act of war against a nation with which this country is at peace. The decree is as follows:—

Article 1. Senor Jose Maria Cabral, formerly General of the Armies of the Dominican Republic, and now acting as an officer or agent for carrying out the projects of Hayti against this republic, is by this manifesto declared an outlaw, and any person is authorized to seize and slay him.

The second article commands the executives of the different districts to publish and carry out article first.

Given at St. Domingo, April 9, 1870, in the twenty-ninth year of the independence, seventh of the resteration and third of the regeneration.

B. BAEZ, President.

THE WAR NEWS.

Cabral had marched from San Juan on his way to Azua, with 1200 men, and General Oganda, with 600 more, had left Neyba to join him in this movement. An engagement took place with the Government troops at Biajama, in which Cabral was successful and took a number of prisoners. He pursued the routed troops of Baez until they reached Llaya, a village three miles from Azua, where they were reinforced and made a stand; but Cabral again defeated them with great slaughter, putting them to complete rout. Cabral was at last accounts awaiting the arrival of Oganda, when he will make an attack on Azua. Baez, on hearing this, despatched a battalion of troops, all natives of Azua, which is also his birthplace, and expresses confidence that they, with the troops already there, will successfully defend the city. Azua is the most important town of the South, and is the key of the country. There are only two towns between Azua and St. Domingo City—namely, Bani and St. Christobal.

THRILLING TRAGEDY.

Mutiny on the Mississippi—The Mutineers Attempt to Murder a Captain, but are Killed and Thrown into the River.

The Memphis *Appeal* of April 21 says:—

Some days since the police of this city arrested two men giving fictitious names, on charge of complicity in a murder rumored to have been committed at or near Cottonwood Point, on the river, some 120 miles above town. Nothing appearing against them, they were released after a few hours' detention. The following particulars of the affair, of which the rumor had only reached us, came to our possession yesterday, which show that a most extraordinary and bloody affair really did occur at the aforesaid point, and the murderers, if such they be, did come ashore at Memphis, and were probably the parties arrested by the police.

About a week ago a lumber-raft belonging to Colonel Mathews, of Vicksburg, left Cairo. It was in command or charge of a man named McIntyre. His crew were five in number, and consisted of Michael McGuire, his partner, Dennis Dowd, Wilson, Ferguson, and a negro, name unknown.

McGuire and his partner had some hard words immediately after leaving Cairo, and when the raft was some four or five miles above Cottonwood point, they agreed to go on shore and fight the matter out, asking Wilson to row them ashore for that purpose. After getting on shore, however, they concluded not to fight, and both wanted to go for Wilson. He, not having any cause of quarrel, begged off and rowed the troublesome couple back to the raft.

That evening McGuire and Dowd became very boisterous, but no one thought them dangerous, and at 8 o'clock Captain McIntyre, Wilson, and Fergurson retired to bed, leaving the negro and them on deck. They had scarcely composed themselves to rest when they saw McGuire and Dowd come in, the former bearing an ax and the latter a long knife. Ferguson, as soon as he saw them, rolled back in his bunk against the weather-boarding, which gave way, and he fell outside. The two armed desperadoes immediately made for Wilson and McIntyre, but as luck would have it McGuire stumbled before reaching the bunk of the latter and dropped his ax. Before he could recover it the intended victim sprang up, and seizing it, buried it in McGuire's own skull.

Seeing Dennis about to use his knife on Wilson, McIntyre drew the axe from the skull of McGuire and struck him down, killing him almost instantly.

The bodies of the would-be murderers were unceremoniously thrown into the river, and when the raft arrived at this city McIntyre and Wilson, who, though they felt perfectly justifiable in what they had done, dreading the tedious process of law, jumped from the craft and came ashore. The negro and the other man carried the raft down to Vicksburg, where it was delivered to its owner, Colonel Mathews, Ferguson detailing to him the horrible affair as related above.

The authorities promptly arrested him, and now hold him. The police of this city are on the lookout for the rearrest of McIntyre and Wilson, who, it is supposed, are still in town. Further developments may be looked for to-day.

A POET'S SUICIDE.

The Late Major Sigourney—Singular History of the Authorship of "The Beautiful Snow."

Doubtless all, or nearly all, of the persons who read this article have read and admired a little poem called "The Beautiful Snow," which, immediately on its appearance a few years ago, attracted attention.

On the night of Friday last Major William A. H. Sigourney was found dead on the Bloomingdale road, New York. He was shot through the head, and all the circumstances of the case showed that he had committed suicide a few hours before he was found. The body was taken to the house of a friend in One Hundred and Tenth street, where an inquest was held, and whence it was removed to Greenwood Cemetery and there buried. Upon his person were found letters from Mr. Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes), Mr. J. Jay Watson, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

Major Sigourney was the nephew of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the poet, and was born near St. Albans, in Vermont. Early in life he married Miss Amelia Josephine Fillmore, a sister of Mr. William Fillmore, of New York, who was afterwards associated with him in the publication of a hebdomadal called the *Golden Age*. Miss Fillmore is said, by those who knew her, to have been a beautiful woman.

The marriage, however, was by no means a happy one, and two years after it took place, and while the pair were in Europe, rumor said that she was unfaithful to her husband. Reports of this sort made their way to the friends and family of Mrs. Sigourney, and when the couple returned to this country, in 1852, they received a chilling welcome. Apparently the wife was bad by nature, for almost immediately upon her appearance in this city she entered upon a life of shame, and it was not long before she was lodged in Blackwell's Island as a vagrant—the passion for strong drink had ruined her.

Through the kind offices of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, Major Sigourney succeeded in obtaining the release of his wife, but all endeavors to reform her proved unavailing, and it was not long before she returned to her evil ways. In the autumn of 1853 she left her husband, and he heard no more of her till he learned through the papers that she had been found dead in White street, frozen and buried under the snow, which had fallen upon her.

The papers had spoken of her simply as a young and beautiful woman, but some circumstances connected with the case led Sigourney to think that the dead woman was his wife, and further examination showed that it was she. He had her buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Mr. Raymond again befriending him and defraying the funeral expenses. It was in memory of this woman and her sad death that Sigourney wrote (as he claimed) the poem called "The Beautiful Snow," and published it in the *Golden Age* of the first week of January, 1854.

After the death of his first wife he again married, and appears always to have been in destitute circumstances, occasioned either by his own neglect of opportunities or a constitutional inability to keep money after he had made it. His life was a roving one; now he was busy at one thing, and now at another. His health was not good, and some time ago a pulmonary affection forced him to relinquish his place as editor of the St. Albans *Messenger*. At various times he contributed articles to the New York papers, but, as may readily be conceived, did not make sufficient money in this way to support his family, or, at least, to provide for its support after his death, and his suicide has left them poor.

For some time before his death he had contributed stories and poems to *Packard's Monthly*, the *Dispatch*, and other publications, and the urgency with which he asked that the money for them should be sent to him "as soon as possible" shows that he was sadly in need of it: indeed, he said that he was starving. One of his letters reminds one of Poe's to N. P. Willis, begging for five dollars to keep him alive. It reads, "For God's sake send me some money, no matter how little, as quickly as you can. My child cried for bread this morning, and I had none to give." This was written but a short time ago, and from it the reason of the self-murder may easily be conjectured.

OBITUARY.

Daniel Maclise, R. A.

The cable reports the death of this distinguished English artist. He was born in Cork January 25th, 1811, of Scottish parentage, his father being an ensign in the Elgin Fencibles. In early childhood he displayed great talent for drawing, and at the age of sixteen quitted his clerkship in a banking-house at Cork to enter upon a more congenial pursuit. In 1828, on his arrival in London, he became a student at the Royal Academy, laboring with great zeal and perseverance, and during his course of study receiving all the medals for which he competed, including the gold medal twice in succession. In 1830 he went to Paris, passing the summer in studying the galleries and studios. He worked diligently on designs for booksellers and others, and in painting portraits, until 1832, when he exhibited his first pictures at the British Institution. His fame being established, he ceased to paint portraits in 1833, and devoted his time thereafter to subjects of a more ambitious character. In 1835 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1841 an academician. From that period he became one of the most popular of English painters, although from the peculiarity of his style he was subjected to much adverse criticism. The year 1858 was devoted by Mr. Maclise almost entirely to a tour through Italy in search of fresco works, and in the discharge of his duties as one of the fine arts jurors of the Paris Exposition of that year. His latest important work, and upon which he was engaged for some time previous to his death, was a series of cartoons to be painted in fresco in the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament, chronologically arranged with a design of serving as illustrations of the glories of England in war by land and sea, from the earliest period of the national existence down to the battle of Waterloo. In 1866, after the Presidency of the Royal Academy had been refused by Sir Edwin Landseer, it was offered to Maclise, who also declined it.

Among his more famous pictures are "Salvator Rosa Painting Masaniello;" "Banquet Scene in *Macbeth*," "Gil Blas," "Scene from *Twelfth Night*," "Sleeping Beauty," "Ordeal by Touch," "The Sacrifice of Noah," "The Seven Ages," "The Spirit of Chivalry," and "The Spirit of Justice" (the two latter painted in fresco for the House of Lords), "The Wrestling Scene from *As You Like It*," and "Prospero and Miranda," and his largest and most important work, "The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The jury was in attendance to-day, but only one case was disposed of, which was that of Joseph Reeside vs. John E. Reeside, which was an action to recover for bonds loaned to defendant by Mary Reeside and afterwards assigned to the plaintiff. The claim was not contested, and accordingly a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $5789·59.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Morgan, Orr & Co. vs. John Spies & Co. An action to recover for a steam boiler sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1768·69.

Chambers McKibben vs. Thomas Martin. A feigned issue to try the ownership of property in the Merchants' Hotel. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Thayer.

Archibald Barron vs. John McCrystal. An action of replevin to recover pet animals, alleged to be wrongfully obtained from plaintiff by defendant under an invalid sale from a former part owner of the Log Cabin tavern. On trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from the Pacific.

A Brace of Earthquakes.

Work on the Sutro Tunnel.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Colored People and the Schools.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Navy Department has issued a general order stating that secretaries to commanders in chief of squadrons and clerks to commanders of vessels are considered as officers of the navy, consequently are entitled to ten cents per mile while travelling under orders, their pay commencing from the date they leave their domiciles.

Navy Tobacco.

The Secretary of the Navy having addressed a letter to Commissioner Delano as to the manner in which the large quantities of navy tobacco now unfit for use shall be disposed of, the Commissioner says there is no authority to issue stamps for the unstamped packages, and that Congressional action will be necessary before it can be sold. The amount on hand is over thirty thousand pounds, most of it being at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Secretary Robeson

is announced to deliver the address before the Chosophic and American Whig Societies of Princeton College, at the commencement in June next.

The Upshur Court-Martial.

Hon. S. L. Hoge and Commander James A. Greer are summoned as witnesses before the Upshur court-martial to-morrow, after which the court will doubtless conclude its labors.

Public Schools in the District.

By the Associated Press.

The City Councils last night passed a joint resolution that the Senate Committee on the District be respectfully and earnestly requested to report, and secure if possible, the passage of a bill for a reorganization of the public schools in the District of Columbia, and give us one common school system by which all children can be educated regardless of their color, to be governed by one board of trustees. At present the white schools are separated from the colored schools, the latter receiving a proportionate amount of the entire sum collected for educational purposes.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Blossom-Rock Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The result of the Blossom-Rock explosion, which occurred on Saturday, has not yet been ascertained. No soundings have been taken since.

The New Australian Steamship Line.

The English residents here are preparing a public welcome to the passengers of the first Australian steamship, which is daily expected. They intend chartering a steamer for the purpose of meeting them outside the harbor.

State Geological Survey.

The work of the State geological survey is being vigorously prosecuted.

Earthquake Shocks.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 10 o'clock last night, and another at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Sutro Tunnel

has reached the depth of 978 feet, and the ground is more favorable. The water is increasing.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Flour, $4·50@5·37½. Wheat, choice, $1·55@1·57. Legal-tenders, 89½.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The Baltimore Evangelical Alliance, auxiliary to the Evangelical Alliance of the United States and the Alliance of London, held the first general meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church of this city last evening. A constitution was adopted and officers chosen, after which the delegates were named to the World's Evangelical Alliance to be held in New York city in September next. The Baltimore organization will hereafter be known as the Evangelical Alliance of the State of Maryland.

Among the prominent clergymen present were Rev. Drs. Schaff and John Cotton Smith, of New York city, both of whom addressed the meeting at some length in reference to the World's Alliance to assemble in New York. Dr. Schaff said:—"It is not proposed to amalgamate the various denominations, as the several Christian bodies are not prepared for such amalgamation and to throw up their denominational policies.

"The alliance will serve to harmonize these religious bodies, all of which, while they differ in minor points, are one in foundation, spirit, and ultimate aim, having one God, the Father; one Holy Ghost, and having in view the building up of His kingdom and the redeeming of immortal souls. It contemplates to strengthen, promote, and exhibit the union that already exists among the churches of Christ, who are now one in spirit.

FROM NEW YORK.

Brickmakers' Strike.

PEEKSKILL DEPOT, N. Y., April 26.—Nearly 800 brickmakers are on a strike at Canton Landing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point. The bosses had notified them of a tion of $12 per month on their wages. About twenty-five brickyards are concerned in the strike. There have been no disturbances as yet.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 26—11·20 A. M.—Consols for money 94⅛; for account 94⅛. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87⅞; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 83. Erie Railroad, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 23.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—2 P. M.—Cotton irregular; the sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. California Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d.; red Western, 7s. 11d.@8s.; winter Wheat, 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d. The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 17,500 quarters, all American. Corn, 29s. 9d. Pork, 100s. Lard quiet and steady. Beef, 107s. Cheese, 74s.

LONDON, April 26—2 P. M.—Consols 94¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Erie R. R. flat at 18¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, April 26, 1870.

The bank statement, showing their condition up to the close of business yesterday, is a decidedly favorable one, and may be regarded as a pretty sure indication of protracted ease in the loan market. The legal tenders have increased $934,252 and deposits $805,457, but the loans have advanced only $91,104, which is substantially the same kind of improvement noticed last week. The slow progress of the loans as compared with the rapid increase of resources is entirely due to the extremely dull condition of general trade. The very large increase in the clearings for the week show a liberal policy on the part of the banks to accommodate borrowers of undoubted credit.

Gold opened at 113⅝, advanced to 113¾, and closed at noon at 113½.

Government bonds were in very active request, and a further advance of ⅛@⅕ per cent. is noticed.

There was comparative quiet at the Stock Board this morning and prices fell off slightly. City sixes dull, with sales at 102¾ for the new bonds.

In Reading Railroad there were moderate sales at 50⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady but dull at 58½. Camden and Amboy sold at 120, an advance of ½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 42⅜; Little Schuylkill at 43¾; and Lehigh Valley at 56.

Canal Stocks were quiet. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17¾.

Ocean Oil sold at ½, and Hestonville Railroad sold freely at 13 and 13⅛, b. o. The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, N..c.	102¾	200 sh Hestonv'e.ls.	13
$200 do.....	102⅞	100 do.....b60.	13⅛
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	88¾	100 do ....b60.	13½
$100 Read deb bds.	82	25 sh Reading R...	50⅜
$1000 C & Am 6s, 75.	95	100 do.s5wn31.	50½
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	86¼	100 do.....	50¾
$500 Leh Con L....	78	100 do.....b30.	50½
$10000 Susq Bds....	47¾	14 do....is.c.	50¾
5 sh O C & A R R.	43	50 sh Minehill R.ls.	55¾
8 do.....	43	100 sh Ocean Oil....	⅜
100 do..s60wn.	42½	19 sh Leh Val...ls.	56
200 do.....ls.	42⅞	100 sh Leh Na...b60.	34
5 do.....	43	200 do...is.s60.	34
100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	17¾	23 do.....	34
18 sh Penna R..ls.	58¾	100 do.....	34
3 sh Cam & A R.	120	5 sh 5th & 6th St..	39
29 sh Lit Sch R.ls.	43¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@115⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114½@114¾; do., 1864, 112⅝@112½; do., 1865, 113½@113¾; do., July, 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. do., 1867, 111⅜@111¾; 1868, 111⅝@111¾; do., 10-40s, 106⅞@107⅛; Cur. 6s, 112½@112¾. Gold, 113⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1864, 112@112¼; do. 1865, 113@113⅛; do., July, 1865, 111@111⅛; do. July, 1867, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111⅛@111⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅝@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112½@112¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅝; do., 1862, 114½@114¾; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, 113@113¼; do. July, 1865, new, 111¾@111¾; do. 1867, do. 111¾@111⅝; do. 1868, do., 111⅜@111⅝; 10-40s, 106⅞@107¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113¾@113⅝; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $745@755.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅝	12·02 P. M.	113¾
10·40 "	113¾	12·04 "	113¾
11·15 "	113¾	12·25 "	113¾
11·16 "	113¾	12·40 "	113¾
11·40 "	113¾	12·41 "	113¾
11·55 "	113¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 26.—The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·50@5 for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·50@6·25 for Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of a limited character at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana and Pennsylvania red at $1·21@1·25. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair supply and meets with a light inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·14@1·15. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 64@65c. and 10,000 bushels Western at about 60c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, as the season is about over. Small sales at $9·25@9·50, and Timothy is held at $6·25@7. In Flaxseed no sales were reported.

Whisky is dull and nominal. We quote wood-bound Western at $1·03@1·04, and iron-bound do. at $1·06@1·07 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Sailed, bark Agnes, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 26. — Arrived, steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Everhart Dellus, Herboth, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. At daylight yesterday morning, about 8 miles E. by S. of Absecom, saw the sunken schooner Edwin T. Allen (before reported), with one mast part out of water; she lies in about 10 fathoms water.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Maggie McNiel, Irons, 3 days from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Hannah Warwick, Spedden, 11 days from —, with cypress logs to E. H. Dilks.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr E. F. Meany, Lewis, 5 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to Struthers & Son.

Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, from New York.

Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Fall River.

Schr J. A. Parsons, Young, from Boston.

Schr Boxer, Jones, 2 days from Smyrna, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arcturus, Edwards, hence via Fayal for Antwerp, was spoken 4th inst. lat. 50, long. 14, short of water, and was supplied.

Ship British America, Lockhart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25d inst.

Ship John S. Harris, from Bristol for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th inst., no lat., etc.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, hence, at Antwerp 10th inst.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Reichstag, Biohm, hence, at Antwerp 10th instant.

Bark Aladdin, Evensen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Cardiff 19th inst.

Brig G. F. Geary, Conklin, hence, at Cienfuegos 16th inst.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Death of a Famous Artist.

The French Prince Imperial on his Travels.

PARIS, April 26.—It is reported that during the period of the *plebiscite* the Prince Imperial will visit several of the large European capitals.

Public Meetings in Paris.

Yesterday many public meetings were held not only in Paris, but elsewhere in France, for the consideration of affairs relative to the *plebiscite*. So far as known no disorders whatever occurred.

Mr. Butler, American Consul-General for Egypt, has arrived in this city.

The trade disputes excite great interest throughout the country. Prime Minister Ollivier is seeking to frame a compromise between the capitalists and laborers.

Contested Seat in Parliament.

LONDON, April 26.—Bernal Osborn has been awarded a seat in the House of Commons for Waterford, Ireland.

Death of an Artist.

Daniel Maclise, the celebrated artist, died last night of heart disease. He was nearly sixty years old.

New Cable Operations.

LONDON, April 26.—The Telegraph Construction Company has leased the steamship Great Eastern for five years, to be used in laying submarine cables.

The New Egyptian Loan.

The new Egyptian loan recently placed on the market here is at a premium.

The Suez Canal.

PARIS, April 26.—The *Gaulois* newspaper says shipowners are sadly disappointed in the Suez Canal. Screw steamers, especially, are sure to meet with accidents.

Ship News.

BREST, April 26.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from New York.

This Evening's Quotations.

PARIS, April 26.—The Bourse closed firm at 73f. 62c.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—Bonds opened firm at 95¼, and closed flat at 95⅛.

HAVRE, April 26.—Cotton opened declining at 134⅜ on the spot, and 130⅞ afloat.

HAMBURG, April 26.—Petroleum opened firm.

BREMEN, April 26.—Petroleum opened firm at 6·24.

LONDON, April 26—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for both money and account. American securities dull; 5-20s of 1862, 88¼; of 1865, old, 87¾; and of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 86. Stocks dull; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—5 P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower; uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11¼@11½d. Sales have been 8000 bales, including 1500 bales for speculation and export. Tallow, 44s.

LONDON, April 26.—Tallow heavy.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

These figures, he thought, indicated good cause for alarm to the philosophic American statesman. If this state of ignorance continued, it would be a fruitful source of danger to our institutions. If the masses of Southern whites had been educated as well as the people of the North, the Rebellion would have been an impossibility. He then reviewed the possible objections to the policy indicated by the resolution. If it was alleged that the public debt would be increased by setting apart the proceeds of the public domain for the education of the people.

His answer was that the greatest burden the country carried to-day was the ignorance of a large portion of its people. That intelligent industry was the most remunerative capital of the nation. Upon the question of expediency he thought the proposed disposition of the public lands was preferable to voting them away to railroads. He thought this process of universal education should accompany the progress of railways and general development in the West; to enlighten the minds of people was to secure the perpetuity of our constitutional form of government. The resolution was adopted.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Schenck, Dawes, and Voorhees a conference committee on the income tax bill.

Mr. Ingersoll made an ineffectual effort to get the House to go to the business on the Speaker's table.

The House then, at 1·40, went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, the pending paragraph being on iron bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half and not more than four inches wide, nor less than one-half inch nor more than two inches thick, one cent per pound, to which Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) had offered an amendment making the duty $18 per ton.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrested on Suspicion.

BOSTON, April 26.—George P. Sanford has been arrested for sending an anonymous letter to a citizen of Jamaica Plains, whose house was recently robbed of valuable silver-ware, promising to return the property, on the honor of a man, on receipt of $100 through the post office. He is held for trial in $5000 bail on suspicion of being the burglar. An unknown, middle-aged, well-dressed man, with a discharged pistol in his hand and a bullet in his head, was found yefterday in a field in Belmont, and was conveysd to the hospital. He is alive, but insensible.

*FROM THE STATE

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Among the social problems which are attracting so much attention, there is none that presses more seriously for solution, and none that seems more difficult to solve, than the question, "What shall be the law of divorce?" for upon its proper adjustment depends the successful regulation of the most distressing evils of the time. In most of the States divorces are now granted not only for adultery and for other felonious crimes, but for desertion, brutality, and abandoned drunkenness. In many of the older States, a desertion is not considered a sufficient justification until after the lapse of five years, and the divorced party is not permitted to remarry. In Massachusetts a proposition is now before the Legislature to grant divorces at the end of a three years' desertion, and to permit both parties to marry again. The Springfield *Republican* opposes this amendment vigorously, and suggests a substitute for divorce, which seems to us about as bad. It says:—

"We would legally recognize and ordain separation of married persons who either could not or would not endure one another. We would protect weakness from brutality by the interference of law. But it does not follow that we should allow all these released parties to go forth and marry again, and possibly again to separate, and again and again to marry, for this is a disease that grows by what it feeds on. That is just what we would not do, and that society cannot afford to permit. Single life should be the penalty paid for the mistake of a wrong mating. Marriage and divorce alike need this conservative influence. Marriage will be more thoughtfully and carefully made, divorces less eagerly sought, under such a rule."

Love is unquestionably the sign, seal, and sanctification of marriage, but we are not able to see the force of the claim set up by Robert Dale Owen and other socialistic philosophers, that a compulsory cohabitation is prostitution enforced by law. There is nothing like "prostitution" in compelling a man and his wife to abide together under the same roof. If they "cannot endure each other," let them live and sleep in separate rooms, and eat at separate tables. Under this arrangement, if they are kept apart by a mere whimsy or aversion, the chances are nine out of ten that they will conquer it. If they do not it is their misfortune, and they will suffer; but they will probably suffer less than society would suffer by the general adoption of the Indiana and Connecticut standard. Of course, no woman should be compelled to live under the same roof with a brute who beats her, or with a confirmed sot, but we doubt the efficacy of "separation" as a remedy for those "uncongenial" persons who are driven asunder merely because they do not like each other.

For the statistics of social science go to show that "separation," formal and informal, is the most prolific source of the crime forbidden in the seventh commandment. Establish separation and forbid remarriage, and the social evil would show an alarming increase. The *Republican* gives us the apothegm that "easy divorce means easy marriage," and we add that easy separation means easy morals.

This is a grave question to handle. No man can decide it *ex cathedra*. We can see that in those religious organizations where men and women are ruled the most arbitrarily by priests, marriages are the most constant. In the Mormon Church no such thing as a divorce is known, and adultery is punished with death. In the Catholic Church divorces are practically prohibited, and the adulterer is punished with death spiritual, instead of temporal.

Something must be done in these States to prevent our social fabric from falling asunder from lack of cohesion, and to give to marriage some of the permanency and solemnity which ought to belong to an institution which stands at the base of all human government.

BABY-KILLING.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some of the crimes and vices of highly civilized societies are scarcely less inhuman or more refined than the crimes and vices displayed by savages or by semi-barbarians. Among untutored tribes, and among nations like the Chinese, infant life is little valued, and many are the tales recorded by travellers and missionaries of desertion or infanticide. In England and in France we may hear similar stories almost daily of inhuman mothers, and of women who make it their business to get rid of infants that are not wanted by their parents.

The *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review* for the present quarter contains an article on this subject which deserves a wider circulation than it is likely to obtain in a professional journal. The writer points out that at least half of the infants born in England and Wales die within three months of their birth; but how many of these are deliberately done to death is unknown.

Illegitimate infants (says the reviewer) are not necessarily, or even usually, put out of the way directly; more commonly indirect means are employed. Still the statistics of the general registrar office tell us that in the five years 1863-7, out of the 8398 violent deaths of infants under one year of age, 874 were proved to be instances of direct infanticide, and of these 810 infants were murdered within a month of the time of their birth. Of these we find that 218 were strangled or otherwise suffocated, 59 were killed by blows fracturing the skull, by cutting, or by stabbing, 51 by intentional neglect, 22 by drowning, 9 by exposure to cold, and 7 by the simple proceeding of leaving the cord untied at birth.

But, unhappily, what we know with regard to the prevalence of baby-killing does not show the full extent of the crime. Much is left to conjecture; for the irregular manner in which verdicts are returned, the ease with which the dead bodies of infants can be disposed of, and the habit which prevails of bringing in the verdict "Found dead," forbid correct statistics. There is therefore room for gross exaggeration, as in the case of a writer in the *Church and the World*, who observes that "the metropolitan canal boats are impeded as they are tracked along by the number of drowned infants with which they come in contact;" but it is certain that the murder of infants directly by their mothers, or indirectly through the tender mercies of baby-farmers, is a crime of no common magnitude in this country. The author of the paper from which we have quoted believes with Mr. Acton that among other means of diminishing the evil a change in the bastardy laws is imperatively necessary. Not one man in fifty, according to Dr. Lankester, contributes to the support of his illegitimate child; for, since 2s. 6d. per week is all the mother can claim, there are few women who will put the law in force. Mr. Acton points out with terrible distinctness how our bastardy law tempts to murder, makes prostitution compulsory, and "encourages a trade hardly less infamous—that of baby-farming." This law was enacted nearly forty years ago; and there can be no doubt that cogent reasons may be urged for its amendment. At the same time it is essential that some means should be adopted for diminishing the evils of baby-farming. How this can be done, however, is not very obvious. The reviewer suggests that the registration of every birth should be compulsory by law, as in Scotland and Ireland, and this whether the infant be born prematurely or at full period, alive or dead; that the registration of death should be accompanied by a certificate from a duly qualified practitioner, stating that he has had proper opportunities for forming an opinion and specifying the cause of the death; and "that some statutory check should be placed upon the practice so common among undertakers of disposing surreptitiously of the bodies of infants dying unbaptized or unregistered, in the coffins of other persons, or otherwise." He suggets, too, that baby farms should be licensed and placed under the eye of a judicious medical officer; and that "houses to which females moving in the better classes of society who so far forget themselves as to become pregnant may retire during the period of their confinement" should be liable to a similar supervision. Mr. Acton also, although he justly characterizes the trade of baby-farming as infamous, would have it publicly licensed, and the houses open to inspection by properly appointed officers. In the present state of English feeling about such matters a plan like this is impracticable. We cannot discriminate between a law which recognizes the existence of an evil for the purpose of diminishing it, and a law which sanctions what all good men confess to be abomination.

Between England and France there is a wide difference of opinion about many questions affecting public morality. Nevertheless it may be well worth inquiring how our neighbors act with regard to this question; and an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 15 will give us some of the information we require. In that country, as in our own, the excessive mortality of infants has excited the attention of physicians and of social economists, and M. Leon le Fort attributes it in a large measure to the *industrie nourriciere* which is carried on in some of the country districts. This trade is not conducted secretly, as with us, but is subject to supervision and control. The nurses engaged at the grand bureau have a small sum secured to them in case the parents fail to pay for the support of their children, and the result is that in a vast number of cases the parents are defaulters, the income of the nurses is diminished, and of course the children suffer in consequence. Moreover, the organization, we are told, does not give the advantages that might be expected from it, and the nurses are frequently able to neglect their infant charges without fear of discovery. In the thirteen departments around Paris where baby Parisians are placed out to nurse, the infant mortality is so much greater than elsewhere that, according to M. Leon le Fort, there can be no doubt that it is due to the *industrie nourriciere*. A year or two ago it was stated (we believe in the *Medical Times and Gazette*) that of 53,000 infants born annually in Paris 18,000 are sent into the country to be nursed. M. Le Fort, however, gives a total of 14,000, and remarks that it is impossible to calculate the mortality precisely, since the nurses who undertake the management of these infants are not all under a like control.

A TERRIBLE ENCOURAGEMENT TO DISSIPATION.

From the Chicago Tribune.

H. G. has been writing about whisky in a manner that must satisfy the most superficial observer that he was full of his subject. If we had time to stop, and knew who it was, we would denounce the heartless fiend that for a paltry stamp sold the great philosopher that fire which set his brain on fire. He must have known that with Greeley's propensities the consequence of his being drunk for half an hour would be a tipsy leader in the *Tribune*. Sure enough, having got his whisky, and not knowing what to take after it, he rushes into the *Tribune* with the startling query, "After whisky—what?" An experienced friend would have answered, "A headache." But, having no such kind counsellor at hand, as tipsy men are apt to do, he takes the public into his confidence. "After whisky—what?" is the question. The philosopher, by a hallucination quite natural under the circumstances, imagines himself to be Joe. Such a phenomenon is not at all strange. We have seen persons fancy themselves to be the prophet Jeremiah; and that, too, at a time when we ourselves were the prophet Jeremiah. But in his fancied character of Joe, he soliloquizes thus:—

"To Joe drink is almost a necessity. His spade or hod tires only his body; the brain lies torpid, and there is a brain there, after all. His glass of liquor is an outlet, a safety-valve, for whatever imagination or passion lies in him. It serves him for opera, ball, theatre; it is his Tennyson, his fine clothes, his exhilarating combat of wit; it is, let us remember, all he has. Cinderella's rats and pumpkin to our educated eyes would be, no doubt, absurd and disgusting enough, but to her they were an enchanted chariot that drew her into fairy land, and made her for the time the companion of princes."

It is easy to believe that whisky has some agreeableness of flavor, especially to a prohibitionist. But H. G.'s experience of the bliss of being drunk would be calculated to make any man invest half a dollar in that direction, if he were not incorrigibly abandoned to moderate drinking. Compute the net pecuniary profit which H. G.—author of "Political Economy" and "What I Know about Farming"—finds in a glass of grog, over every other means of earthly enjoyment:—

Cost of 1 opera, including carriage and gloves	$20·00
1 ball, single ticket	10·00
Theatre, private box	5·00
1 copy Tennyson, diamond edition, dirt cheap at	1·25
1 suit fine clothes for H. G.	75·00
Pictures—say	10,000·00
Total cost of the equivalent of 1 glass of whisky	$10,111·25
Cost of whisky—first proof	30
H. G.'s net profit on 1 glass of whisky	$10,110·95

Here is an encouragement to dissipation such as had never before been spread, like the net of the fowler, in the path of American youth. How can H. G., when sober, forgive himself, or, rather the incarnate fiend whose whisky, transferred to H. G., produced this epistle?

THE THEATRICAL SIDE OF MRS. McFARLAND.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The principal testimony in the painfully prolix trial of Daniel McFarland is that which bears upon his alleged insanity. The cause assigned as producing that condition was the conviction, real or fancied, that his wife loved another man better than she loved her husband. This ambulatory affection of the lady in the case led the object of it to further her very strong desire to attempt the career of an actress. The course of events in evidence shows Madame to have been stage-struck. It is with this prevalent passion of various persons for a dramatic destiny that we propose generally to deal; particularly relating it to the facts of this case. Mrs. McFarland's brief histrionic history and her involved conjugal tragedies have so grown, the one out of the other, that, in pursuing the first, we are led up to the second.

Her original essay as a public performer was elocutionary. Our subject, first instructed by her husband, himself a doughty declaimer, read at a "select entertainment" at Newark; rested a few months, and read on her own responsibility at Trenton, and had by this time so impressed her feminine and other friends with her elocutionary abilities as to lead them to contract for her an engagement at Winter Garden. There she successively assumed the name of Miss Cushing and the *roles* of "Julie de Mortimer," in *Richelieu;* of the "Queen," in *Hamlet;* and of "Nerissa," in *The Merchant of Venice.* After her husband's first rencontre with Richardson, Mr. Manager Stuart at once retired her from his boards, whereon she had been playing from mid-November, 1866, to March 14, 1867, just about four months. Read in the light of Mrs. Calhoun's confident and affectionate prophecies of success, Mrs. McFarland's career as an actress is instructive by contrast. Mr. Booth, to whom she played, and Mr. Stuart, for whom she played, both say she was "a most dire actress." It is readily recollected by those of us present at the successive "Booth Revivals" at Winter Garden, that Miss Cushing, never known to be Mrs. McFarland, lacked not merely the appreciation of her characters, but could not subsittute for that lack such electric and bounding personality as stands so many actresses in good stead for other gifts. The lady was not "stagy," we admit; but neither was she "natural," the features of her representations being expressed in the words "timid, tame, inert, and devoid alike of art or impulse." Such was the judgment of contemporary critics. Such was the apotheosis of the artist whom Mrs. Calhoun had picked out to demonstrate that "actresses are born, not made."

It is an instructive remembrance that the person who succeeded Mrs. McFarland in her last *role* was the very Miss Johnson whom Mrs. Calhoun impaled in a letter to her friend as a histrionic horror. It is needless to say that Miss Johnson's acting heaped coals of fire on the head of her critic.

So much does the theatrical side of Mrs. McFarland suggest and enforce. Whatever be the issue of that trial, it should contribute to the community a wholesome discouragement of all purely gushing ambitions stageward. Theatres and the public alike are entitled to this degree of protection. Let an honorable profession and the wide, wide world not be exposed to an irruption of incapables upon the stage. So will boards and benches rejoice in common.

AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

For a year or two the articles in the London *Saturday Review* upon social topics have gained for that cynical and shallow journal increased notoriety by the virulence and wit of their attacks upon women. Wife, maiden, mother, and old maid have each been held up to ridicule with a rancor and malignancy only to be explained by personal spleen; the more gentle and womanly the type of woman, the more implacable and venomous was the assault. Now, this puerile and almost cattish spitting of ill-will, which might provoke reply if it came from a man, becomes only amusing when we know that it emanates from one of the maligned sex. Whether hell can furnish no fury like a woman scorned is hard to tell; but we do not need this instance to teach us that a woman here, disappointed in the happiness or love which has fallen to the lot of her more fortunate sisters, is apt to regard them with about as much justice and temper as did the immortal Sairey Mrs. Prig when she possessed herself of the whole of the salad.

In one of the last numbers of the *Review* this gentle savage pounces as usual upon the latest disgusting scandal, and gloats over it as evidence of the hopeless condition of her sex. The Mordaunt trial and the cowhiding exploit of Lydia Thompson are the especial incidents which she selects, and from which she arues, with true womanish logic, that all English women are strong-minded ballet dancers, or, if not ballet-dances, worse. She fairly whoops with exultation, like a Camanche over a fresh victim, at the pitiable spectacle of the miserable blonde tramps and the crazy Mordaunt woman, first shrieking out the usual feminine triumph of "I told you so," and then trying her brain to invent new and more filthy epithets for her sex, for "the fast young peeresses and tripudiant matrons," as well as the "give-and-take, loose-zoned age," in which they live. She denounces all English women as animals, and as animals either wallowing in nastiness or peering wishfully over the brink of it, and then, by a reasoning which we confess ourselves unable to follow, throws the blame of this condition of affairs upon the long retirement of the Queen after her husband's death. "While this continues," she predicts, "English society will present a happy combination of all the sin of Versailles and the insolence and brutality of a Saratoga boarding-house." It appears to us outside barbarians that if English women were only held out of this slough of corruption by the chance of an annual drawing-room or ball at Buckingham Palace, their tenure of virtue must be very slight, indeed. But, however amusing her sketches may be, they carry with them no evidence of truth. We would be as loth to receive them as accurate pictures of English homes as the prurient uncleanness of Ouida's novels. We protest against the mistake made by this woman and those of her stamp on this side of the Atlantic, when they take the thin and impure crust of fashionable life as the exponent of either English or American society. Because Sir Charles Mordaunt's wife was mad from disease or vice, we certainly do not argue that the pure homes of England are all suddenly filled with Messalinas; because our own fashionable girls exhibit themselves in immodest dances or revel in the indecencies of the *opera bouffe*, we do not suspect the air to tainted about well-bred women, or feel disposed to doubt the integrity and purity of our own wives and daughters.

Immorality among women is found in two strata only of our social life: in the lowest class who fill the houses of prostitution in the cities (eight-tenths of whom, by statistics in New York and Philadelphia, are foreigners), and in that spurious aristocracy whose only claim to notice consists in wealth and the vulgar display of it. Both of these bodies of women, by virtue of a certain unity of aim and flash demeanor, keep themselves glaringly before the public eye. They find their ready organs, too, in some of our New York journals, which willingly advertise not only the fine dresses of the latter, but the assignations of their unnamable sisters. Hence the name of American society has been gradually absorbed by Anonyma and Mrs. Shoddy, and is degraded almost beyond help by the silliness of the one and the vice of the other. Now, what have these two women to do with the great element of American domestic life? Absolutely nothing. They flaunt out their little hour, they help build temples to vice and to infanticide, and that is all. Apart from them in the cities is the great class of workingwomen—the teachers, writers, artists, tradeswomen—and a purer body of women does not live. Healthful work for body and mind leaves no room for the vagaries of passion. Utterly apart from them, too, is the class in the cities which most powerfully represent the culture and refinement of the country. But it is outside of cities, let us remember, that we must look for the strength and substance of our national life—in the quiet homes that stretch from ocean to ocean, innumerable as their sands. In this great national domestic life, the feverish, uneasy few who call themselves society, on one or two city streets, are never heard of. Not only virtue, but modesty there is yet the rule, and it is our honest belief that nowhere in the world is God as sincerely worshipped, is the marriage tie as universally respected, and are women as pure in thought and deed, as in the ordinary family life of America. Our faith in Anglo-Saxon blood, too, is strong enough to preserve our old respect for British wives and mothers, despite the lamentations over them of their own prophets.

THE PEERAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

Some years ago, as we all remember, a question agitated the land:—"Have we a Bourbon amongst us?" and grave pamphlets were printed to prove that a certain half-breed Indian was a chip of the disreputable old block. Whatever may have been the result of this controversy, there can be no doubt that now we have a "Muncaster." It is in Philadelphia, too, that we find the real *sangre azul* of the peerage, albeit Irish. This revelation has been made in consequence of the startlings news having reached his family connections here that a "Muncaster" has recently, when wandering near the plain of Marathon, been kidnapped by some of the nomad descendants of Miltiades. Thus runs the story and the pedigree. Gamel de Pennington came over with the Conqueror, and "settled" in Lancashire. He was a knight, "*eques auratus*," but whether "banneret or bachelor," does not appear. Gamel left descendants, one of whom served under Marmion at Flodden, and probably took part in the nuncupative charge which that exemplary chieftain ordered just before his demise. Then there is a tremendous gap in the pedigree, from 1513 to 1625, from the Tudors to the Stuarts, when we hear of a "worthy" called Sir John Pennington, "admiral to Charles I, and distinguished for loyalty," which was rewarded—as loyalty, then as now, is sure to be—by promotion, and Sir John became a baronet. But "*surgit aliquid amari*," etc., for a tangle just then occurred in the family. A certain Alderman Pennington, "Lord Mayor and M. P.," was a regicide, and in the days of Restoration brought shame on his kinsman the baronet. He was, to use the gentle language of the Liturgy, "one of those violent and bloodthirsty men who barbarously murdered the anointed, blessed King Charles the First." Whether he was hanged or only exhumed is not clear, but we learn (and all this we glean from Forney's *Press*, now the accredited organ of the Philadelphia aristocracy of both colors) that the crime was expiated by confiscating a consonant in the regicide branch of the family, making the name read "Penington." They, having had enough of capital punishment, turned Quakers, emigrated to America, "and suffered much persecution," whether in the Old World or in Massachusetts the record does not say. In the meantime, the double-*n* Penningtons continued to prosper, and in 1783, John, fifth baronet, probably for ratting from Mr. Pitt and voting with the coalition, was made a peer—Baron Muncaster. In the meantime, repentance was doing its work with the drab descendants of the regicide, and there was reconcilation between the one "*n*" and the two "*n*," for we are told that, during the little unpleasantness which occurred in the last century between these colonies and the mother country, a certain Captain Pennington, sixth baronet and fourth baron, made an excursion westward, and in the autumn of 1777 visited Philadelphia. It is obvious we are striving to state the case euphemistically. Then was it—while Washington and his soldiers shivered and starved at Valley Forge—that the British captain and the descendant of the regicide were warming their toes and smoking a sympathetic pipe in the Quaker City. From that day to this, when the Suliote or Athenian brigands captured Muncaster, the family harmony has been perfect; and the *Press*, in a leaded editorial, tells the wondering world that the alderman who aided in cutting off Charles Stuart's poll "was a cadet of the family now represented in chief by Lord Muncaster, who is twenty-fifth cousin of Mr. Penington, Jr., bibliopole, South Seventh street, Philadelphia." It is so unusual nowadays to get any information about white folks from Forney's paper that we have felt it a duty to emphasize this exceedingly interesting and important contribution to the family story of our rectangular and radical neighbor. It is a comfort to know we have a Muncaster so nigh, even though twenty-five times removed.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,

1 7§ West Side, below Master.

Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 2 1 tathsf

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,

3 23 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3'30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6'5 A. M and 12'50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal. April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Fulling, Setting, Ball Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	$3,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$163,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,352,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF

Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,308·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·41

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$760,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,629
Loans on Collateral Security	32,553
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,188
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,994
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL (23 months)	1092
NEW YORK (18 months)	1031
MANHATTAN (17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER (20 months)	669
EQUITABLE (17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 1 6§

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1858. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $300,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB G. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY
3 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 1 4 1

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A strike occurred among the stevedores yesterday, the strikers demanding $4 per day.

—The journeymen oak coopers met last evening on Lombard street, above Second. Samuel Keefe, John Caton, and Evan Edwards were appointed delegates to the Cleveland Convention.

—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The usual routine of business was transacted.

—A lad fifteen years old was run over by a wagon yesterday, at Broad street and Columbia avenue, and severely injured. James Young, the driver of the team, was arrested and held for an investigation.

—A meeting of the Celtic Association was held at their rooms last night to complete arrangements for the mass meeting proposed to be held with reference to the grievances of the Irish people. A committee was appointed to secure the Academy of Music.

—The stock vote taken to decide whether the Mercantile Library should be opened on Sunday was completed last evening, and the result was as follows:—Whole number of votes cast, 3306; in favor of the opening, 1830; against it, 1476; majority for the measure, 354.

—A game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, between the Athletics of this city and the Maryland Club, of Baltimore. The Athletics were victorious, the score being 34 for the Athletics and 16 for the Maryland Club. There was a large attendance.

—A meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils was held last night. The sureties of John L. Hill, as Collector of Delinquent Taxes, were approved. The contract for the erection of a Morgue, at a cost of $2500, was also approved, and the ordinance for the erection of a bridge over the Reading Railroad at Broad street was agreed to. The ordinance creating a loan for the improvement of the Park and the paving of Broad street was postponed for two weeks.

—A meeting of citizens of the Fourteenth ward was held last night in the hall, at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, James Winters presiding. Addresses were made by Isaiah C. Wears, Major A. R. Calhoun, Captain William Curry, and others. A banner was presented by the white citizens to the colored citizens of the ward. It was made of white merino, bordered by gilt fringe, and bearing a portrait of Hon. William D. Kelley, with the inscription "Friend of the Colored Man" surmounting it.

—The Fourth Annual Tournament of the Pennsylvania Billiard Congress was held last evening at the Assembly Building. The first game was played between Messrs. Hunter and McAleer; the former stood 100 and the latter 64. The second game was played between Messrs. Nelms and Doyle; the former stood 100, and the latter 32. There will be four games played to day, participated in by Messrs. Plunkett, Rockhill, McAleer, Doyle, Hunter, Nelms, and Palmer.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—Mr. Covode, it seems, was not absent from the House on Friday night.

—The Big Horn expedition is to consist of a thousand men instead of five hundred, as at first proposed.

—Postmaster-General Creswell wants the House Appropriation Committee to increase the item for clerks' hire and letter-carriers' salaries.

—There is a strong probability of the passage of the bill providing for a free-water channel between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan.

—Some important amendments in the Funding bill have been agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, but their character has not been allowed to transpire.

—The Senate is making considerable progress with its calendar. After it is gone through with, the franking abolition bill will be taken up and amended. The House, it is thought, will not agree to these amendments, so the bill will fail.

—It is understood that the Senate Military Committee have substantially agreed to all the provisions of Mr. Wilson's bill, excepting those relating to officers' pay, on which subject a modification of the House bill schedule will probably be recommended.

—Several other members were yesterday excused by the House for absence on Friday. On those not excused a fine of ten dollars each was imposed. General Schenck gave notice that in future he would move for a call at the commencement of every session.

Foreign Affairs.

—Violent quarrels have broken out in the Spanish Cabinet.

—The Zollverein Parliament has completed its organization.

—Victor Emanuel has recovered from a slight attack of scarlatina.

—The constitution *de fide* has been unanimously adopted by the Œcumenical Council.

—Captain Eyre is in London, seeking to have his certificate restored, on the ground of the inconclusiveness of the evidence against him.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5'06 MOON RISES..... 3'32
SUN SETS..... 6'30 HIGH WATER..... 10'55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York	April 9
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	April 9
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 12
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	April 13

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	April 26
Russia	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	April 27
America	New York	Bremen	April 28
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	April 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 30
Paraguay	New York	London	April 30
England	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	May 3
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	May 4
New York	New York	Bremen	May 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Winchester	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	April 26
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 28
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Norw. bark Vision, Thonsen, Stettin, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Ital. brig Eugenia, Benfante, Ancona, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, Sagua, Knight & Sons.
Schr Emma G., Webber, Matanzas, Workman & Co.
Schr Edith Everman, Corson, Charleston via Port Royal, Va., S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 72 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to Souder & Adams.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, 5 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg. Left at Sagua 15th inst., brig John Welsh, Jr., loading, to sail for Philadelphia on the 24th; schr Wm. Allen, loading, to sail on the 16th for Delaware Breakwater for orders; bark Pleiades, loading, to sail for New York on the 21st, and brig Mary E. Hines, for New York on the 16th. 23d inst., lat. 36, long. 75 15, passed steamship Cleopatra (before reported), from Havana for New York; the C. reported that she had been disabled in her machinery when about nine hours out, and at that time she was eight days from port; same day, lat. 74 55, long. 26 50, spoke schr Isaac Keen, from Sacred (St. Domingo), for New York, also, steamship Gen. Barnes, bound south.

BELOW.

Brig Hermes, from Port Cabello.

WENT TO SEA.

Brigs Alice Starrett, for Cardenas; H. Houston, for Calbarien; Planet, for Ponce, P. R.; schrs Nellie Ware, for Cardenas; and Nellie Tarbox, for Barbados, went to sea 25th inst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 26.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—

Harry C. Trump, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
J. M. Clinton, with lime, for Elk river.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 25.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Nick Childs, with iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. E. Hannigan, J. L. Post, S. M. Hildreth, and National, all with coal for New York.

Board of Trade, with coal, for Philadelphia.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Henry S. Sanford, Dunphy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 9th inst.

Ship City of Hamilton, Phillips, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 11th inst.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, hence, at Gravesend 11th instant.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, hence, at Norfolk 22d inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston A. M. yesterday.

Bark Venus, Saunders, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was off Torbay 10th inst.

Bark Bloomer, Culberg, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Brig Haze, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Brig Zavalla, Williams, hence, at Mobile 19th inst.

Brig Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hamburg 8th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 81, Ticknor, and Henry Gormley, hence, at New Haven 22d inst.

Schr James McDevitt, hence, at Providence 23d instant.

Schr Niagara, from Cuba for Philadelphia, was spoken 24th inst. by the schr J. P. Allen, at New York from Arecibo, no lat., etc.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Cardenas, at New York 24th inst.

Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., which put into Portland 18th inst., reports on the 12th, while off South Shoal, experienced very heavy weather, split and lost most of an entire suit of sails, sprung mainmast, lost boat, stove galley, monkey rail, wheel, stanchions, and house. She is now at Portland undergoing repairs.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

Schr Otrauto, Hammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at Ellsworth 18th inst.

Schr John Stockham, Price, cleared at Baltimore 23d inst. for Boston.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Jacksonville 20th inst., for New York.

Schr Paugussett, Waples, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, hence for Boston, passed Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

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OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
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Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, 7 30

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William B. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores consisting of

1,587 Blankets (woollen),
1,156 Uniform Coats,
15,011 Uniform Jackets,
88 Great Coats,
445 Sack Coats,
4,312 pairs Trowsers,
125 pairs Drawers,
1,073 Flannel Shirts,
7,760 pairs Stockings,
211 Forage Caps,
606 pairs Boots,
7,903 pairs Bootees,
5,000 Shelter Tents,
2,800 Canteens,
4,304 Knapsacks (strapped),

and other articles.

TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General United States Army. 4 26 6t

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, there will be sold at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:—

3 Iron Cannons.
525 Springfield Rifle Muskets.
105 Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
2 Navy Revolvers (Confed. Manuf.)
6500 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
2000 spare parts of small Arms.
142 Cavalry Saddles.
450 Curb Bridles and other parts of Horse Equipments.
146 Horse Blankets.
89 Surcingles.
75 pairs Spurs and Straps.
2000 rounds Carbine Cartridges.
2,574,168 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
22,000 " " " Shot Guns.
318 parts or Artillery, Harness and Equipments.
8600 lbs. Wrought Iron, scrap.
318 lbs. Cast Iron, scrap.
2 sets Mule Harness.
A lot of small articles, including a quantity of second-hand Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Harness makers' Tools.
A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, etc.

ALSO,

1 portable Steam Engine, 2 horse power.
1 Chain Lathe, 24 horse swing.
1 Screw Lathe, 18 horse swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
46 lbs. Phosphorus, gross weight.
560 lbs. Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
55 gallons Green Turpentine.
The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.
Terms of sale.—Cash on day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.
4 22 6t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc, to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 8m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

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Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,

Rope and Twine Manufacturers

AND

Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.

No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 26 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.
No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 w3m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIQ COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expenses.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 6 No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
11 7 t No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
11 4 o. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain R. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid new vessels will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalto, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses. BUZBY & CO.,
4 15 12t* Nos. 921 and 923 MARKET Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths2m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19mwf2m

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 5 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Mare Island, California.
Pensacola, Florida.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or fourteen ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound four ounces adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds twelve ounces of salt; four ounces of pepper.

The rations are to be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station. The fresh beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour known as extra superfine in the markets of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned, ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:—
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, the United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
4 20 w4t Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury, persons who have been in the Naval service of United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—PATTI IN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

Our streets to-day present a singular spectacle, one which the most sanguine and enthusiastic abolitionist would scarcely have dreamed of, even ten years ago, when the great civil war was just at its beginning. By curious coincidence, the colored people of Philadelphia have selected for their demonstrations over the promulgation of the fifteenth amendment the very day on which the unreconstructed chivalry of the South are to decorate the graves of those who fought and died for "the lost cause." These two ceremonies present the two extremes in forcible contrast. We may quibble as much as we please about the origin and object of the Rebellion. The privilege of treating the negro upon the principle that he had no rights which a white man was bound to respect was the pivot upon which the whole struggle turned; it was to maintain this privilege that the South rushed to arms and attempted to destroy the Union; it was the natural and inevitable sequence of their defeat that every trace of this inhuman maxim should be rooted out. The restoration of the Union, with the institution of slavery preserved intact, was an absolute impossibility from the start, although good and patriotic men ten years ago did not hesitate to declare that such a consummation was both practicable and desirable. Slavery went down with the sinking fortunes of the Rebellion, and as soon as the war was fairly at an end, it was patent to everybody that the negro must be placed on an absolute equality before the law with the white man, if we would not yield up to our defeated foes half of the fruits of the conflict. Without the ballot in the Southern States, the freedman was still at the mercy of his enemies, and when the ballot was once placed in his hands in the Southern States, consistency, aside from simple justice, demanded that the negro of the North, who had never bowed under the yoke of servitude, should be equally favored. To consummate the work of the war, therefore, the fifteenth amendment was proposed by Congress, and, despite the factious opposition of the Democratic party of the North, it has become a part of the fundamental law of the land.

The incorporation of this vital principle in the Constitution of the United States is an event which deserves notable recognition at the hands of these whom it affects most deeply, and the colored citizens of Philadelphia are celebrating it in a manner which is both fitting and impressive. As we write, the preparations for their grand demonstration are being perfected on a scale that promises to render it an occasion that will long be remembered, and in a manner that evinces no disposition to disorder or unseemly vaunting. This day *is* a great day for the colored people—a veritable day of jubilee—and all good and law-abiding citizens will look upon their demonstrations of rejoicing without any disposition to envy or molest them.

THE OPENING OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ON SUNDAY.

Since the 4th of the present month the stockholders of the Mercantile Library have been voting upon the question whether the reading rooms shall be opened on Sundays or not. On Saturday the polls closed and last evening the counting of the votes was completed. The total number of votes polled was 3306; of which 1830 were in favor of opening the library on Sunday and 1476 against it, leaving a majority of 354 in favor. Such an emphatic expression of opinion as this is as gratifying as it was unexpected, and the Directors can now offer no excuse whatever for declining any longer to make this great improvement in the management of the library. The influences at work against the proposition to open the library on Sunday were so many and so great that it would not have been a matter for surprise if it had been defeated. The question was one in which it is safe to say that a large majority of the stockholders had no personal interest, and it would be among the large and influential class of persons who are never at a loss how to spend their Sundays in a profitable manner that the most determined opposition was to be expected. Many persons would object to the opening of the reading-rooms of such an institution as the Mercantile Library, under a vague impression that in some way it would be a violation of the Sabbath, or that it might possibly lead to abuses that would finally bring the Sabbath into disrespect. Very few could give any intelligent reasons for their objections, but the very fact that no intelligent reasons could be given would have the effect of making the opposition more obstinate and decided. It is creditable to the liberality and good judgment of the majority of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library that so many of them were found willing to try this experiment, and to confer a great and lasting benefit on a large class of young persons who greatly need upon Sunday, of all the days in the week, to be surrounded by elevating influences, to be furnished with the means of moral and mental improvement, and to be encouraged to spend the day in a quiet and reputable manner.

The opening of the reading-rooms of the Mercantile Library on the first day of the week we look upon as a most important movement in the cause of religion and morality, and we hope that the success of the experiment now to be tried will be so decided that good men of all shades of religious belief will unite in seeking to provide the non-church-going classes with facilities for spending the Sabbath in a manner that will be at once attractive and beneficial. Some of the advocates of the Sunday opening have charged that the directors are determined to oppose them under all circumstances. We prefer not to believe that this is the case, and we hope that after the decisive vote of the stockholders that the matter will be considered as definitely settled without further controversy. The directors have asked for an expression of opinion from their constituents, and now that they know the wishes of the stockholders there is no excuse for further delay or opposition.

MORE NAPOLEONIC LOGIC.

The proclamation of the Emperor has been promptly followed by the manifesto of the ministry, which we published yesterday. The latter document breathes a spirit akin to that of the former, and both alike appeal to the people for an affirmative vote on the *plebiscite* for the sake of one prime object. Says the Emperor, "Give me a new proof of confidence in bringing to the ballot-box an affirmative vote, * * * and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son;" and the obedient ministers echo his appeal, "to the end that on the throne, as in the humblest dwelling, the son may succeed the father in peace and quiet." But the ministerial manifesto makes an important admission, which is of marked significance. It asks:—

"Can they [the revolutionary party] ignore the fact that to abstain from voting or to vote 'no' will be to strengthen those who only combat the transformation of the empire in order that they may destroy it, and with it the political and social organization to which France owes her greatness?"

Here the Emperor, speaking through the ministry, frankly acknowledges that the refusal of the people to "approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the constitution since 1860 by the Emperor," and to "ratify the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870," whether this refusal be manifested by a negative vote or by a silent protest, will be an open condemnation of the imperial *regime*, a direct defiance of the imperial power. To still further strengthen their appeal, the ministers assert that the Emperor "does not surrender the empire to discussion; he submits to a vote only its liberal transformation." If the people choose liberty and order under the empire, well and good—for the sake of the peaceful transmission of the crown to his son, he is willing that they should so choose. But if they do not select this side of the question, they are declared to be revolutionary in spirit, enemies of peace and order, and as false to the principle and practice of liberty as they are unfriendly to the imperial *regime*. The invention of this one-horned dilemma is worthy the genius of Napoleon. He has driven the whole French people to the wall, and given them the choice between absolute obedience and outlawry. Doubtless he and his ministers are fully confident of a favorable result, fully persuaded that only those who are already proclaimed as "irreconcilables" will elect to vote "no" on the *plebiscite*, or abstain from voting altogether. The ministry and their imperial master being thus confident of an affirmative response, the words of M. Ollivier—

"When I hear you maintain, as an invincible thesis, that universal suffrage carries with it the destruction of a monarchical government, I say experience pronounces against you"—

are clothed with even stronger significance than they possess intrinsically, and the voting upon the *plebiscite* resolves itself into an empty and ridiculous farce. But neither Emperor nor ministry should forget that in the appeals made by both, great stress is laid upon the eight millions of votes by which the Bonaparte throne was set up a second time. The day may yet come when, by an equally unanimous vote, that same throne will be toppled over. Napoleon evidently realizes the possibility of such a revulsion in popular sentiment, and rightly fears that his death may prove the signal for its practical expression. His anxiety to strengthen the chances of the Prince Imperial is quite natural, and the feeling which prompts it is as pardonable in his case as it is in that of the humblest parent in the land. Just at present the lovers of liberty and order throughout the civilized world are arrayed on his side, for the empire, as he claims in his proclamation of Sunday, "has procured for France eighteen years of calm and prosperity, which have not been without glory," and which the Republic that preceded the Empire gave but little promise of securing. The crimes which in the past have been perpetrated in France in the name of liberty have done much to alienate the sympathy of the liberal people of all other nations, and to cause them to regard order without liberty as better than liberty without order. But when the Republic again rises from the ruins of the Empire, it is possible that by that time her devotees may prove sufficiently schooled by adversity to avoid excess, and to give to France both liberty and order without the empire.

SYMPATHY FOR CAPTAIN EYRE.

A cable telegram states that Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, is in the British metropolis for the purpose of having the mild sentence awarded by the court which inquired into his atrocious conduct set aside, and that "much sympathy is shown him" in London. The only punishment inflicted for his heinous offence is a temporary suspension from employment; and yet this brutal monster, whose heartless conduct was the immediate cause of the death of every person lost in the ill-fated Oneida, attracts sympathy! What do our kind British cousins want? Are they anxious that he should be instantly authorized to run a new muck against American seamen, and destroy more American vessels? On no other theory can their sympathy with such a cowardly and heartless murderer be explained. Lacking the courage to hoist a black flag, and to dare a pirate's fate, this cold-blooded scoundrel displayed a degree of cruelty from which the most reckless scourges of the Spanish main would have recoiled, and yet we are gravely told that "much sympathy is shown for him!" An ingenious writer has demonstrated that the most bloody and brutal being in the world, not even excepting the worst savages, is a debased and thoroughly brutalized Englishman, and Captain Eyre personifies in perfection this horrible character. If he had fifty lives and were hung at the yard-arm fifty times, only a poor and partial atonement would be made for his fearful crime; and the sympathy expressed in his behalf is as discreditable to those who evince it as it is insulting to the American people.

THE SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

A resolution was offered in the House of Representatives yesterday declaring that "the honor and good faith of the Government are bound to the payment of loyal citizens of the South for property of every description taken from them for the use of the Government." The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on this motion—the vote being 69 to 90—and there does not seem to be any immediate danger that the immense batch of claims covered by the resolution will command the approval of Congress. It behooves the people, however, to carefully watch the action of their representatives on this proposition, for the greatest financial danger that now threatens this nation arises from this source. If the door is once fairly opened to the clamorous Southern loyalists, taxpayers will be most unmercifully oppressed by these insatiable leeches, and national bankruptcy can only be avoided by a series of extortions unheard of in financial annals. There is a class of men in the South who, without being able to render any useful service to the Government while the war lasted, have resolved to make desperate efforts to convert their pretended loyalty into a pretext for individual enrichment, and they will never cease urging their demands for appropriations while the slightest ground remains for a hope that Congress can be cajoled or bribed into an acknowledgment of their claims. Hence taxpayers can only find safety by a stern and unyielding opposition to these demands, and by opposing the re-election of every member of Congress and Senator who assists the efforts of the Southern spoliators to plunder the national treasury.

The Marathon bandits, when they found themselves likely to be surrounded by an armed force, murdered the prisoners in their hands in cold blood. This piece of atrocity will send a thrill of horror throughout the whole civilized world, and it will awaken the serious inquiry whether something cannot be done to put a stop to the whole brigand business in such countries as Italy and Greece. The British Government proposes to urge upon the authorities at Athens the necessity for prompt action in the matter, but the experience of the past indicates that any action the Greek Government may take will amount to very little in the way of putting a stop to such outrages. It has been the custom to treat the Governments of Italy and Greece as if they were entitled to all the international courtesies of the great nations, but in point of fact the people they represent are for the most part far more barbarous than the Chinese, towards whom nothing but a policy of force was supposed to be of any avail. The Italian and Greek bandits have a cordial contempt for the representatives of the law, and the Government of neither country has ever been able to take any efficient steps for their suppression. The question, therefore, is whether the great powers whose citizens are slaughtered as these Englishmen were would not be justified in taking the law into their own hands, and in sending a force that would be sufficient to hunt down and exterminate the whole race of brigands. The difficulties in the way of such a solution as this of the bandit problem of course are many, and may be insuperable, but it would be a matter for congratulation if it could be tried.

The next new State likely to apply for admission into the American Union is to rejoice in the euphonious title of Oklushumma, and to consist of the Choctaw portion of the Indian Territory. This proposition is made in sober earnest by the principal chief of the Choctaw tribe, and as a preliminary step, a vote is to be taken on the 4th of July next, on a proposition to divide the land so that it may be held in severalty instead of being held by the whole tribe in common, as heretofore. This is the most important attempt at Indian progress ever made on this continent, and the result will be awaited with no little interest by those who are concerned in the welfare of the aborigines.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

"*Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

Reopening of the SWIMMING DEPARTMENT. SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Swimming is the most important of all bodily accomplishments.
Swimming is the most complete gymnastic.
Swimming the most healthful and useful of all manly sports.
Swimming is the essence of corporal discipline.
The practice of Swimming is the most radical cure of Round-shoulderness for our crooked youths.
Cleanliness and Exercise mean Comfort and Health; Comfort and Health mean Strength, Bodily Comfort; Health and Strength mean Happiness.
The Summer Season of our Institution will open on MONDAY, May 2.
The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season, with extra inducements to parties getting up Clubs. All Club applications must be made on or before May 2. In order to give the public an opportunity to inspect our institution and judge it on its own merits, and also to allow former patrons to see the many improvements since last season, the Institution will be open for public inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 28 and 29, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., and on SATURDAY, April 30, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. For minor particulars send or address for a circular,

4 23 stuth4t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Great Life-size Painting of the POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ,

NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.

The exhibition this week will be for the [4 25 6t

BENEFIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

Admission.....25 cents

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

4 20 22 26dtmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

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BUY THE BEST.

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THE BEST.
THE BEST SPRING CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL Great Brown Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

Rich Spring Raiment!
Opening now our new Goods!
Cheaper far than last Spring!
Kind and description to suit you!
Hurry along and secure our bargains!
Incomparably better than elsewhere!
Light Overcoats in every variety!
Lower prices than for years past!

AND

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Whatever Spring Style you want!
Immense importation for Spring wear!
Luxurious light Coats!
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None but the BEST!

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WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

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A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE.

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A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

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TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE LOANS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight.

LOANS on collateral promptly negotiated. 1 26tf

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SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

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WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

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M'MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May, N. J., now open for guests.

4 20 6t JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—GRAPE AND WINE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

To rent for the season, a small Fruit Farm in Pennsylvania. Supply of Grapes unlimited, and pure Wine for the table. Address "Vino," Telegraph office. 1t*

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp4

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

Has arranged for the week commencing MONDAY, April 25, the most attractive stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS EVER OFFERED.

500 ADDITIONAL SUITS FOR LADIES AT $10·00.
1000 LAMA LACE SACKS AND SHAWLS.
GREAT NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
GRENADINES, LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.
20 CASES NEW FABRICS FOR SUITS, 25, 30, 50, AND 62½ CENTS.
10,000 YARDS BLACK HERNANI AT 75 CENTS.
BLACK SILKS, $1·50; PLAIDS AND STRIPES, 87½c., $1·00, and $1·25.
NEW STYLES IN LINEN SUITS AND SILK SUITS.
500 DOZEN JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH HOSIERY. 4 22 3t

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BRIDAL SILVER.
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AT PRESENT GOLD PRICES.

Special Designs and Monograms Furnished.

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A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstu3t

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Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

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XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS. ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.

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Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PONGEE Parasols, all colored linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at HINCKLEY'S old stand, No. 609 VINE St. 4 26 13trp

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UNRIVALLED PIANOS,

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SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.

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In all desirable qualities of

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FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. — Well-secured Irredeemable Ground Rent $45 a Year.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured irredeemable ground rent of $45 a year lawful money, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifth street, south of German street; about 19 feet 6 inches front, and in depth about 125 feet, more or less. It is secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 741 S. Fifth street, and the interest is punctually paid.

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Apply to or address

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FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT, COMfortable Cottage in TORRESDALE, on the banks of the Delaware, with fine garden, large stable, and replete with every convenience. Apply to J. KIKHARD, TORRESDALE, or at No. 922 CHESNUT St. 4 23 3t*

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

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TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, formerly used as a Trunk Factory; is now undergoing a complete renovation; can be seen by calling at No. 531 WHARTON Street, or at the Factory, No. 528 McILVAIN Street. 4 26 3t

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Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

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PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE constantly on hand, for sale by A. MERINO, only Agent in this city. A. MERINO,

4 26 3t* No. 140 S. FRONT Street. 2

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1870.

Mysteriously Returned.

Under the caption of "Mysteriously Heard From," I a day or two ago asked your attention to the kidnapping of a lad who had written a mysterious note to his parents from some unknown place, begging them to discover his whereabouts and come to his relief, and informing them that he had been overpowered and carried away while transacting business in the street. It was supposed that the boy had been kidnapped by one of the several bands of English gipsies that have lately arrived in this country, and that they were holding him back in expectation of a considerable ransom being offered. That supposition was probably not incorrect. Very late on Sunday night the boy, whose name is Frederick Bennett, returned to his home, saying that he had come to his senses in one of the parks of the city—he thinks Washington Park. He was laboring under a good deal of confusion, and bore the appearance of one to whom a sleeping potion had been administered. The entire incident is an extremely murky and interesting illustration of life in New York.

Mr. Fechter

intended to have appeared last night, but was prevented by illness. With all the care that he took of himself, the capricious ups and downs of the American climate proved too much even for his good constitution, though it is not probable that his illness will be anything more than temporary.

The Lotos Club.

"The Lotos" is the name of a new social club that has been started in this city within the last few weeks, and which already owns nearly seventy members. All the small journalistic snarlers have been picking at it since it became organized, and I therefore take this opportunity of correcting any false impressions that have reached Philadelphia. It is meant to be composed of journalists, actors, authors, musicians, singers, artists, and men of business. The latter are the heavy background for the silver tracery furnished by the former. The youngest and freshest and lightest intellects of all those departments are eligible. The entrance fee is twenty dollars and the dues are five dollars per month. The club has already leased a magnificent residence at No. 2 Irving Place, adjoining the Academy of Music. It is to be elegantly furnished, and to be fitted up with reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, a bar, a restaurant, and all the usual paraphernalia of club life. It is to hold receptions once a month, and will ere long be the scene of a grand opening reception. Some of the smartest men and women in New York, in the various departments I have specified, already belong to it, and by the time the first reception is held it will probably contain one hundred members. Its design is to bring together the best kind of art and newspaper people and business people, and its character will be as far removed from Bohemianism as it is possible to conceive anything of being. Any one dropping in at No. 2 Irving Place of an evening, will be certain to hear some good singing and to find clever men and women who can talk.

Newspaper Removal.

Yesterday afternoon the *Sunday Times* removed from its old quarters at No. 162 Nassau street, which it has occupied for twenty-five years, to No. 12 Frankfort street, immediately adjoining French's Hotel. Its new offices compare very favorably with those of any Sunday newspaper in this city, and brilliant enterprises for the future are already pending there.

Murder Detectives.

Under the reign of Superintendent Jourdan, in place of Kennedy, various reforms and innovations are promised among the detective police. Chief among these is the unearthing of murders, a class of detections which, under Kennedy's rule, was very little attended to. The reader will certainly remember at least two remarkable mysteries upon which not a ray of light has hitherto been thrown. One was the murder of Mr. Rogers before his own door, and the other the "death" of Mr. John Spicer under circumstances which threw the blame upon a quarter which the cowardly jury shrank from specifying. Jourdan has been in only a week; but even an older broom that does not sweep better than Kennedy did would be poor indeed.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Madame Gazzaniga as "Lucrezia Borgia."

The *role* of "Lucrezia Borgia," both in its dramatic and musical shape, has been given upon the stage of Philadelphia many times, but seldom or never with greater power than by the favorite artist who made her last appearance at the Academy of Music last evening. Madame Gazzaniga has been surpassed by many other singers in style, quality, and range of voice; but no singer who has appeared here since the building of the Academy of Music has succeeded to the same extent in the interpretation of the real meaning of tragic music, and of expressing all the emotional qualities of the *roles* that she has sustained. Madame Gazzaniga, if she were not a singer, would still be one of the finest tragic actresses of the time, and her personation of "Lucrezia Borgia" last evening, in Donizetti's musical adaptation of Victor Hugo's drama, proved that she has lost little or none of her old power, and that in retiring from the stage she will still leave upon the minds of her audiences the impression of a great artist. In all the highly wrought situations of the opera last night Madame Gazzaniga sang the passionate music with an expression that to any lover of art was worth something more than mere sweetness of voice and correctness of execution. All the high qualities of her style were cordially recognized by the large audience in attendance, and the applause was as hearty as the interesting occasion demanded.

Brignoli sang the part of "Gennaro" as no other tenor can, and acted it considerably better than any one anticipated that he could. Susini, who is certainly the best basso now before the public, was heartily applauded when he made his appearance, and he gave a capital performance as "Alfonso." The other parts were respectably but not remarkably filled.

This was announced as Madame Gazzaniga's last appearance in public, but as there is always a reservation in favor of one time more in an artist's last appearance, we hope the suggestion that has been made for a farewell benefit will be carried out, and that this great actress-singer will be induced to give one of her favorite personations before saying a final farewell.

Every one of course has noticed how much Brignoli is growing in resemblance to a certain eminent—in fact the "eminent"—American tragedian. Now it appears to us that this remarkable likeness ought to be made use of for artistic purposes. What a magnificent thing it would be if Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb, or some other composer of eminence, would set *Metamora* to music, so that Brignoli could appear in warpaint and feathers in the *role* of "Big Injin." Imagine Brignoli singing, in the sweetest tones of his silvery tenor, such a passage as

"You have sent for me and I have come:
If you don't want me I'll go back to my wigwam."

The effect would be perfectly thrilling, and would create such a sensation as has not been produced upon the American stage since Mr. Forrest first astonished and dismayed the public by his remarkable personation of the "Last of the Wampanoags."

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Rossini's opera of *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* will be performed this evening, Signor Brignoli will introduce the English song, "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye."

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will appear as the "Queen of Night," in *The Magic Flute*, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of May. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the Irish drama of *The Connie Soogah* will be given this evening, with Mr. Williams as "Connie McGrath," and Mrs. Williams as "Nellie Nolan."

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's tragedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed this evening, with the farce of *Toodles*.

On Friday next Mr. Adam Everly will have a benefit, when he will make his first and only appearance during the present season at this theatre. Mr. Everly is a talented actor who has many admirers, and a crowded house may be expected on the occasion of his benefit. Sardou's play of *The Fast Family* and the drama of *The Spitalfields Weaver* will be presented. Seats can now be secured at the box office.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a popular entertainment of minstrelsy will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a number of attractive novelties are announced for this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of Green Street M. E. Church.

MR. THUNDER will produce Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* as the main feature of his concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening next. Seats can be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."—It should be remembered that this picture is being exhibited during the present week for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute. Mr. J. B. Roberts will read the poem every day at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

GOODS IN THE PIECE.
JUST OPENED,
FINE ASSORTMENT,
NEW STYLES,
CHOICE PATTERNS.
To be made up to order in best manner in addition to usual choice.
STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, situate on Broad street, below Walnut, will open for the season on the 2d proximo, under the control of J. A. Payne & Brother. Since our City Fathers will not grant us the boon of free public baths, then must we accept the best that is offered us by private individuals, and we know of no place so well adapted for the purposes of public bathing as the establishment named above. The gentlemanly proprietors have had long experience and have completed many new and admirable arrangements that cannot fail to meet the approbation of their patrons. The basin is so arranged that a change of water is constantly taking place, and the whole volume displaced every few hours: an even, comfortable temperature is also maintained by the use of two large boilers stationed in the basement. Instructions will also be given to beginners, and the regulations of the bath will be in strict accordance with sanitary and hygienic laws. The terms are all that can be desired, as will be seen by referring to an advertisement to be found elsewhere. Since cleanliness is said to be next to godliness, we would advise our readers to avail themselves of the benefits of the Natatorium.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor.

English Pants, new style for spring, 1870,
at CHARLES STOKES'.
New York Paletot, new style for spring, 1870,
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English Walking Coat, new style for spring, 1870,
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New York D. B. Cut-away Coat, for spring, 1870,
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English Street Vest, new style for spring, 1870,
at CHARLES STOKES'.
American, French, and English style Spring Overcoats,
at CHARLES STOKES'.

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing: the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

THE ATTENTION of our readers is called to the extensive sale of M. Deginther, Esq., of No. 1309 Chesnut street, of his entire stock of hand-made furniture, who is about retiring from business after twenty-five years' constant application. The class of goods made by Mr. Deginther are of extra quality, as his many patrons can testify. The sale will be conducted by the popular salesman, Mr. B. Scott, Jr., in his usual able manner; and all in want of good articles in the furniture line at bargains will do well to attend this sale. Sale positive, without the least reserve, and takes place on Wednesday and Thursday mornings of this week, at 10 o'clock. Catalogues now ready, and can be had on application at the salesroom of Mr. Scott.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.—GIRARD ROW SALESROOMS, No. 1117 CHESNUT STREET.
SALES OF THE WEEK.
Wednesday and Thursday, 27 and 28.—Mr. M. Deginther's, No. 1309 Chesnut street, entire stock superior Furniture. Declining business. Sold without reserve.
Friday, 29.—Mr. Barlow's regular sale of Furniture.
Thursday and Friday evenings, 28 and 29.—Splendid collection Paintings in Art Gallery.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 306 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—After ten years of experiment, and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color, and without failure. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

PATRONIZE the Philadelphia Upholstery, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, when in want of Curtains, Shades, or Bedding. Handsome stock of goods and low prices.
ALBERTSON & CO.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

OIL PAINTINGS.—We call particular attention to the sale of fine paintings from the studios of eminent American and European artists to be sold this evening at Messrs. Birch & Son's Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, at 7½ o'clock. The collection embraces choice American landscapes, lake, river, and mountain scenery, figures and fruit pieces, elegantly mounted in gold-leaf frames.

$2 TO $60.—WANAMAKER & BROWN.
$2 TO $60.—MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Garments ranging at every price cut in every style, ready-made or made to order, S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

$6·50 TO $25.—SPRING OVERCOATS.—Melton, Silk-mixed, Fancy Cassimere, Repellant, etc., largest variety in the city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets.

$9 TO $45.—BUSINESS SUITS, both Foreign and Domestic Goods, excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets, Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown.

$20 TO $60.—DRESS SUITS of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.

$3·75 TO $20.—BOYS' SUITS, for School, Home, and Dress—newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.

$7 TO $25.—BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS, in great variety. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

HOOD—WHITSON.—On March 23, 1870, by Daniel M. Fox, Mayor, Mr. DAVID HOOD, of Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss ANNA M. WHITSON, of Chester county, Pa.

PALMER—SHORTLIDGE.—On April 7, 1870, by his Honor Daniel M. Fox, Mayor, Mr. T. ELWOOD PALMER, of New Castle county, Del., to Miss HANNAH L. SHORTLIDGE, of Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

BAKES.—On the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKES, in the 62d year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 614 Noble street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. **

FLUBACHER.—On the 24th instant, CHARLOTTE FLUBACHER, in the 68th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Jacob Flubacker, No. 827 N. Fifteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

LITTLE.—On the 23d instant, MARY, wife of George F. Little, in the 54th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 16, I. M. L., and Oneida Tent, No. 28, D. of P., are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 27 Kirkbride street, Bridesburg, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Presbyterian Church.

MCKINNY.—On Sunday morning, the 24th instant, LILLIE, youngest daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah McKinny, of Germantown.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1437 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday morning next at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at St. John's, Manayunk.

RUSSELL.—On Sabbath evening, April 24, 1870, JAMES RUSSELL, in the 75th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock. The relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 1326 Brown street, at 2 o'clock. The body can be seen after 10 A. M. **

ULRICH.—On Sunday morning, the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, HENRY ULRICH, Jr.
His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 122 Coates street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WILSON.—April 25, ABEL FRANCIS, son of Abel and Martha Wilson, aged 5 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 4205 Frankford street, Frankford. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

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Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186·44

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Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 608 Walnut street.
I. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 745 South Fourth street.
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Reliable men wanted as Agents. 4 9 16 23 tuths10trp

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CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
World-Renowned Piano,
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAPERS,
Large Assortment,
NEW STYLES, SELLING AT LOW CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY,
4 23 3t No. 728 ARCH Street.

BLANK BOOKS
Of my own manufacture
SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.
W. G. PERRY, Manufacturer,
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EIGHT BALLS AND MALLET, good article, full size, reduced to $1 per set.
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The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp
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PRICES ALL REDUCED.
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We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
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MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
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CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
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ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF
CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH,
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TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT STORE,
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New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

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NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
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Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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GRAND OPENING OF
Spring Millinery and
Straw Goods,
AT
JULIUS SICHEL'S,
Old Store, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street,
New Store, No. 631 N. SECOND Street.
Black Linen-Back SATINS, of every quality.
Colored Linen-Back SATINS, in every desirable shade.
SILKS to match any shade of Dress Trimmings.
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS, in Plain, Plaid and Roman.
STRAW HATS for Ladies and Misses.
FRENCH FLOWERS, the newest styles.
The above goods comprise the newest styles, and I would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
No. 631 NORTH SECOND STREET.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 4 7 tuthstu1m

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"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
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SPECIAL OPENING OF
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SILK GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
SHAWLS, and
LACE GOODS,
At prices that must interest a money-saving and money-spending community.
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JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

F. M. CALDWELL,
No. 51 North EIGHTH Street.
Black Silks (new goods, received daily), $1, 1·37½, 1·50, 1·62, 1·75, 1·87, 2, 2·25, 2·50, 2·75, 3.
Black Satins, cut bias, $1·75, 2, 2·25.
Plaid Silks, neat patterns, $1·12, 1·37, 1·50.
Japanese Silks, $1.
Japanese Silk Dress Patterns, $12, 13, 14, 15.
Silk Poplinettes, $1.
Silk Poplinettes, figured, $1·25; very choice.
Striped and Plaid Poplinettes, $1.
Silk and Wool Poplins and Serge, $1.
Mottled Challi Cloth, 25c.
Mottled Granite Cloth and Mohairs, 31c.
Mottled Poplin and Mohairs, grey and brown mixtures, 50, 56, 62½c.
Black English Grenadines, 25, 28, 31c.
All-wool Grenadines (open mesh), 50, 62c.
Silk and Wool Grenadines, 62, 75, 87c., $1.
Black Alpaca and pure Mohair.
Black all-wool Delaine, ¾ wide, 62, 75, 87c.
Black Tamise.
Figured Silk Grenadines, 50, 62c.
White Goods.
Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconets.
Plaid Nainsook, Plaid Swiss Mull.
8-4 French Muslin, 62, 75, 87c.
8-4 French Nainsook, 75, 87c.
White Pique.
French Corded Pique, 62, 75c.
Shirting Linens, decided bargains.
Bird-eye Linens, 25, 31, 37, 50, 75c., $1.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdk'fs., 12½, 15, 25 31, 37c.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Corded Hdkfs., 20, 25c., worth 37½c.
Gents' Linen Hemstitched Hdk'fs., 12½, 25, 31, 37½c.
Gents' Colored Bordered Hdk'fs., 25, 31, 37, 50c,
Buff, Brown, and Lead-colored Linens, for dresses.
Marseilles Quilts, auction lots, cheap.
Honeycomb Quilts, $1·50. 4 26 tus2t

1870. 1870
3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,
IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
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1870. LYONS CACHEMIRE 1870.
TAFFETA,
FOR BEST CITY RETAIL SALES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Find by adhering to the BEST LYONS SILKS they command the best trade.
LYONS GROS GRAIN CACHEMIRE.
LYONS SATIN FACE Do.
LYONS DRAP DE SOIE.
LYONS DRAP DE PARIS.
N. B.—Several lots LUPIN'S FABRICS, from auction this morning.
Also, French Percales. Also, Printed Jaconets, Diagonal Poplins.
Algerias for Arab Mantles, Seersuckers, at 12½ cents per yard.
N. B.—Two more lots of those RENOWNED $2 BLACK SILKS 2 13 stuth3m

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
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HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
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DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
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CEO. D. WISHAM,
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NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats: Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 3t* N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

GLOBE BLUE DRILLS FOR SALE BY
WALN, LEAMING & CO.,
4 23 3t* No. 20 STRAWBERRY Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

The Canadian Parliament.

Fenian Excitement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Settlement of the Northwestern Trouble.

OTTAWA, April 26.—A despatch from Ottawa says that Judge Black and Father Richot had a private interview with the Premier. It is stated on trustworthy authority that considerable progress was made towards a thorough understanding and settlement of all matters connected with the Northwest.

Nothing was determined upon between Sir John McDonald and Judge Black, but progress was made towards an adjustment of difficulties. In the meantime the arrangements for sending armed forces into the territory will continue. The original intention will be fully carried into effect. Scott was not present at this interview. The interview will be continued to-morrow.

The Fenian Scare.

OTTAWA, April 26.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. McKenzie said that last week the government had asked extraordinary power to provide against an anticipated attack, and he desired to know if the danger had been less than expected, and was the government prepared to repeal the act suspending the habeas corpus, as they should not needlessly alarm the country and disturb business, preventing emigration by exciting fears that the country was in danger of being disturbed.

Sir George E. Cartier said that the government had certain information on which it acted. Although this was not the time to justify their actions, he might say they had not withdrawn all forces from the frontier.

The decided action taken had prevented an invasion, and they had that day received an intimation that all volunteers should not be withdrawn as there was still danger ahead.

The Hon. Mr. Holton said he had opposed the proposition of the Government, and although his reason was not convinced, still he thought they had acted hastily and unadvisedly in leading people to believe that the country was in a chronic state of malaise.

Sir George E. Cartier repeated that the Government was acting on definite information, and not on mere newspaper rumors.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railway Employes' Strike.

PORTLAND, April 26.—A row is reported on the Ogdensburg Railroad at Standish. The laborers on section 16 are said to have struck and attacked the laborers on section 15, to drive them off. Officers have gone from Portland to enforce order.

FROM THE WEST.

Great Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The match game of billiards last night, between Coon and Parker, 500 points, French caroms, was won by Coon by one point.

ROOFING.

PATENT ENGLISH
ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT
This Felt makes a cheap, durable, and light permanent Roofing, and from its lightness and easy applicability, it can be readily fixed by any carpenter or handy laborer.
It is much used for large Open Roofs, as of Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, etc., as well as for Houses, Cottages, Verandahs, Summer Houses, etc.
It equalizes the temperature by counteracting the heat of summer and the cold of winter.
It deadens the sound of falling rain or hail on the Roofs, and prevents condensation of moisture.
The Felt does not crack from change of temperature, and, being non conducting in its properties, resists alike heat from the Sun and cold from the Frost.
It is made in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide.
Patent Bituminous Lining Felt
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To those building at the Sea-shore, attention is called to this Felt as especially adapted for Lining Walls.
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The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
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They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—The rapid increase of means of communication and the advent of great numbers of Chines to our shores have attracted the attention the public in an unusual degree to the great empire and its strange civilization, that has for so many years been at once a source of admiration and misunderstanding to Europeans and Americans, and the time has arrived when a thoughtful and carefully considered work by some writer who is sufficiently familiar with the Chinese habits and character to give the information that is needed is a necessity. Such a work is "The Oldest and the Newest Empire; or, China and the United States," by William Speer, D. D., now in press by S. S. Scranton & Co. of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Speer's attention was first attracted to China by the infamous opium war carried on by the British in the years 1840 to 1842, and in 1846 he was sent out as a missionary by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and stationed in the province of Canton. In 1852 his knowledge of the Chinese language, manners, and customs led to his selection as a missionary among the emigrants that were pouring into California, and he was the first to preach the Gospel in their own language to the Chinese arriving upon our shores. Dr. Speer has one of the first requisites for the production of such a work on China and the Chinese as the public needs at this juncture—a thorough knowledge of his subject. His long residence in China has inspired him with a cordial respect for the many excellent features of Chinese civilization, and at the same time with a thorough knowledge of its weaknesses; and in the preparation of this work he has evidently endeavored to write with impartiality, and to convey to his readers as exact an idea as possible of the actual condition of the Chinese and their relations with the people of this country. The subject is treated in all its branches with great ability, and the arguments of the author in favor of a liberal policy on the part of the Government and people of the United States towards China and the Chinese will commend themselves to the consideration of all thoughtful persons. Dr. Speer has produced a very interesting and a very valuable work, that will aid materially in extending our knowledge of the Chinese and their peculiarities, and the lucid and elegant style in which it is written will undoubtedly give it a great popularity.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the following recent publications by D. Appleton & Co.:—

"The Mother's Recompense" is the second volume of the new and uniform edition of Grace Aguilar's works. This story is a sequel to "Home Influence," and it will be read with much interest by those who have perused that fascinating narrative. This edition is neatly gotten up and will make a handsome appearance on the library shelf. It will be completed in nine volumes, at the low price of $1·00 per volume.

"Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War," edited by Albert Harkness, LL. D., Professor in Brown University, is an excellent edition of a standard Latin text-book. The notes are judicious, and furnish just the kind of information the student needs for overcoming the difficulties of construction and idiom.

"The First Book in Botany," by Eliza A. Youmans, is an excellent treatise in which the elements of the science are set forth in a very plain and understandable manner. The plan of the book is one that has been tested by actual experience, and it appears to be well calculated to interest as well as instruct beginners, for whose especial benefit it is intended.

"A Race for a Wife," by Breezie Langton, is a lively and interesting novel of English life.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received Part VI of "The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," edited by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. This important work has now reached the title "Louis Bourguet." The value of this compilation becomes more and more apparent as it advances towards completion, and it fully sustains the promise made that it shall be the most complete work of the kind ever given to the public. Dr. Thomas has bestowed years of patient labor upon it, and the publishers are issuing it in a style appropriate to its importance.

—John Campbell, No. 710 Sansom street, sends us the third number of "A History of the State of Delaware," by Francis Vincent. This number gives an account of the aboriginal inhabitants of Delaware, the discovery of the country, and the explorations of Hendrik Hudson.

—From Turner & Co. we have received the thirteenth monthly part of *Appleton's Journal*, containing the weekly numbers for April; also *Our Boys and Girls* and *Appleton's Journal* for Saturday, April 30.

—"Howard Paul's Jokes," published by Loring, Boston, is a collection of "ancient Josephs" that have had extensive circulation in their day, but that still may be able to raise a laugh in some quarters.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for May is nicely illustrated, and is filled with pleasant reading for the young folks.

—*The Little Corporal* for May, as usual, presents an attractive series of stories, sketches, and verses adapted to the tastes of juvenile readers.

—*The Nursery* for May contains many things in the way of pictures, verses, and short stories that will please the large and important class for whom it is specially designed.

—The April number of *The American Exchange and Review* presents an excellent list of practical and scientific articles by able writers. Published by Fowler & Moon, northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.

—*The Technologist* for April has a great variety of interesting papers on engineering, manufacturing, building, and kindred topics, that will be appreciated by general as well as professional readers.

BURLINGAME.

The Affair with "Bully" Brooks of South Carolina—Personal Reminiscences of the Remarkable Episode.

Mr. J. W. Simonton, who held intimate personal relations with Mr. Burlingame at the time he accepted the challenge of Preston Brooks, writes to the *San Francisco Bulletin*, giving the details of that remarkable episode of our political history. After recounting the assault on Mr. Sumner, which aroused the indignation of Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Simonton refers to the speech of June 20, 1856, which brought out the challenge from Brooks:—"Always an eloquent and impressive speaker," says the writer, "on this occasion he surpassed himself. Never shall I cease to hear his clarion voice as it rang through the hall that day in denunciation and invective poured from a full heart.

"Having briefly stated the facts of the outrage, he stepped suddenly forward a pace or two towards the chairman, and in tone and manner earnest, dignified, and electric, said:—'Sir, the act was brief, and my comments on it shall be brief also. I denounce it in the name of the institutions it violated; I denounce it in the name of the sovereignty of Massachusetts, which was stricken down by the blow; I denounce it in the name of humanity; I denounce it in the name of civilization, which it outraged; I denounce it in the name of that fair play which bullies and prize-fighters respect! What! Strike a man when he is pinioned—when he cannot respond to a blow! Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get your authority for that? God knows my heart. I desire to speak with kindness. I speak no sort of revenge. I do not believe that member has a friend who must not in his heart of hearts condemn the act. Even the member himself, if he has a spark of chivalry and gallantry attributed to him, he himself must loathe and scorn the act.'"

Mr. Brooks sent a demand, within a few hours, for a withdrawal of the above language or a personal encounter. Mr. Burlingame declined a withdrawal, and expressed himself ready to meet any consequences which might follow. Friends of both parties labored to prevent a meeting. Mr. Simonton, himself, among others, urged on Mr. Burlingame the principles of New England which he would set at defiance by a duel. He did not deny this, but thought the occasion was exceptional. Southern men needed an example, showing them that it was not a lack of physical courage which made Northern men less reckless of life than themselves. When reminded of the political prospects he was sacrificing, he said, "Whether I fail in political life or fall on the field, my personal sacrifice will be nothing, if the cause we have at heart prospers; and I have an abiding faith that it will profit by my sacrifice." The friends who acted for Mr. Brooks suggested an explanation of his language in debate. Mr. Burlingame at last assented to a memorandum, stating in substance that he had, in his remarks, no purpose to insult or degrade Mr. Brooks. At least, this was the view of its meaning presented by Mr. Brooks' friends when urging a peaceful settlement of the difficulty by exchange of notes between the principals. By this proceeding the friends of Mr. Brooks achieved a diplomatic triumph. They had saved their principal from exposure to the rifle of Mr. Burlingame, which they had meantime discovered was not apt to miss its mark—its owner having become very expert with it during his early life in the West. The writer says that a steadier hand or truer eye with a rifle it had never been his fortune to see. Mr. Brooks' friends could not conceal their exultation, and within a few days there was a general understanding at Washington that Mr. Burlingame had "flinched," and had "retracted the objectionable language in order to escape the alternative of accepting a challenge" from Mr. Brooks. Mr. Burlingame soon became sensitive and impatient under this discipline. He saw that while this status prevailed, his decided stand in publicly rebuking the assault upon Mr. Sumner, and indicating a readiness to accept all the personal consequences of such denunciation, had produced precisely the opposite effect to that which he intended. Finally he obtained definite and positive evidence that some of Mr. Brooks's immediate friends were engaged in the work of misrepresenting and distorting his conduct.

At once his course was determined, and he wrote a card briefly and modestly stating the perversion of his memorandum, and adding: "But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say explicitly that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment." "In regard to this letter," says Mr. S., "he did me the honor to consult me. Failing in renewed efforts to induce him to abandon all idea of accepting a challenge, I consented to go with him to the office of the *National Intelligencer*, with whose editor I was acquainted, to secure the publication of his card. The venerable editor, Colonel Seaton, having read the paper, reminded Mr. Burlingame, that if published, Mr. Brooks would be compelled to challenge him peremptorily. Mr. Burlingame, in rejoinder, asked Colonel Seaton to say frankly and candidly whether the card was clear, explicit, unmistakable, and would place himself precisely in the position which he occupied before the opening of any correspondence with Mr. Brooks. Colonel Seaton replying in the affirmative, Mr. Brooks said, "Then, sir, that is all I desire, and I beg you to publish the card in to-morrow's *Intelligencer*."

A peremptory challenge followed from Brooks. Rifles were indicated as the weapons by Burlingame's friends, and Clifton, Canada, as the place of meeting. Mr. Burlingame himself objected to the place, fearing that Mr. Brooks might object to go there, and expressed himself willing to go to South Carolina. It was pointed out, however, that if the duel occurred within the United States the laws of Massachusetts would disenfranchise him, and so end his political career if he survived. Mr. Brooks' friends, as is well remembered, declined to travel "several hundred miles across the enemy's country"—Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York—to keep the appointment which they had themselves invited.

—A reprint of the Frankfort edition of 1688 of "La Famouse Comedienne; or, History of La Guerin, the Wife and Widow of Moliere," has appeared in Paris. M. Jules Bonassies adds a preface, notes, and collations of other editions.

—M. Amedee Roux is the author of a new work entitled "Histoire de la Litterature Italienne Contemporaine.' There is, however, room for a more complete and careful work on the subject.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 9t M5

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

Foreign Literary Items.

—M. H. Maltzan has published, in 3 vols. 8vo., his "Travels in the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli."

—M. Monrin has published what seems to be a valuable contribution to the history of France in "Les Comtes de Paris. Histoire de l'Avenement de la Troisieme Race."

—The third volume of "Wyclif's English Works," containing some of his minor treatises and edited by Mr. Thomas Arnold, has gone to press.

—In an entry in the "Sleaford-Gild Account Book," there is, under 1480, "payd for the Rytinall of ye play for the Ascencion, and the wrytyng of spechys, and payntyng of a garment for God, iij. s. viij. d."

—The Caryll papers have been presented to the nation by Sir Charles Dilke. The letters of James the Second and his Queen will be made use of by the Marquise Campana in her forthcoming work on the Stuarts.

—A book lately published in Paris that ought to interest students of English literature is "Laurence Sterne, sa Personne et ses Ouvrages: Etude, precedee d'un Fragment Inedit de Sterne," by P. Stapfer.

—Some undoubted MS. Homilies of Ælfric's, with an inedited Anglo-Saxon verse life of St. Judith, and a new edition of the varying formerly printed life of the saint, are to be edited for the Early English Text Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

—Mr. Disraeli's new novel, "Lothair," will be published on the 2d of May. The event has excited considerable interest. It is reported that a proposal was made to the author of £10,000, and another offer of £4000 for its use in a periodical.

—We learn that the last word about Miss Mitford and her times has not been spoken. Her hitherto unpublished papers have been found to yield a rich crop of literary anecdotes and literary history. These will appear in the autumn, under the competent editorship of the lady's friend, Mr. H. F. Chorley.

—The Brehon Law Commissioners have employed Professor O'Mahony to edit a third volume of "The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland." The volume which is now in the press will contain the conclusion of the "Senchus Mor," and also "The Book of Aicill," a treatise on the Criminal Law of Ireland, said to have been composed in the third century of the Christian era.

—The twenty-fourth part (Red—Ret) of the great "Dictionnaire de la Langue Francaise," by M. Littre, has just been issued. The merit of this book is hardly yet recognized outside of France. It is the only etymological French dictionary with a series of examples from the earliest period to modern times, and deserves strong support.

—M. Arsene Houssaye has in the press a new work, entitled "Les Courtisanes du Monde." This is to form a pendant to his "Grandes Dames" and "Parisiennes," and to complete his "grand series of contemporary studies." This done, M. Houssaye quits romance, and devotes himself to the Fine Arts and his History of the Eighteenth Century.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

Mr. Lowe's Financial Statement in the House of Commons.

On the evening of April 11 the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial statement. Plunging at once, without a single word of preface, into a retrospect of the last year's finance, he reminded the committee that the estimated revenue for 1869–70 was £76,205,000, and the expenditure £68,233,000, leaving a surplus of £7,972,600, of which £4,600,000 was appropriated to the expenses of the Abyssinian war, and £2,940,800 to the reduction of taxation, leaving a net surplus of £442,000. Leaving out of sight the anticipations of revenue contained in last year's budget, the actual revenue belonging to the year exceeded the estimate by £1,819,000. The only branches of revenue which had fallen short of the estimate were the Post Office and the Customs. The shortcomings in the Customs, occurring, as they had done, chiefly in tea, coffee, and sugar, he attributed to a mistaken expectation which had been entertained that he was about to adopt the "Free Breakfast Table." Mr. Lowe thus stated the expenditure of the coming year:—

Interest on debt	£26,650,000
Consolidated fund charges	1,829,000
Army	12,975,000
Navy	9,251,000
Civil service	9,990,000
Revenue departments	4,960,000
Packet service	1,107,000
Telegraph service	360,000
Total expenditure	£68,113,000

This was a net reduction of £1,713,000, and he entered into the particulars of each item to show how the reduction was brought about. The civil service alone showed no decrease, but this arose from the transfer of charges and certain "automatic" increases over which the Government had in reality no control. To meet this expenditure Mr. Lowe thus estimated the revenue for the year:—

Customs	£21,650,000
Excise	21,640,000
Stamps	8,700,000
Income tax	7,600,000
Taxes	2,850,000
Post Office	4,900,000
Telegraphs	675,000
Crown lands	385,000
Miscellaneous	3,050,000
Total revenue	£71,450,000

This gave a disposable surplus for the year of £4,337,000, and he proposed to add to this surplus an amount of £150,000, by substituting for the present game certificate a £1 license to carry arms, in favor of which he argued at some length to the effect that it would discourage the growing custom of carrying firearms, and check poaching. After all minor remissions Mr. Lowe had still between three and four millions to dispose of; and he proceeded to discuss next the principles on which a large reduction should be made, laying it down that the true theory of taxation was to spread the burden as widely and as equally as possible. The practical conclusion he drew was against parting entirely from any single tax. In place of this he proposed to reduce the income tax to an extent sufficient to sacrifice £1,250,000, and to halve the sugar duties, which would cost £2,350,000. The whole amount of remissions included in the budget is £3,966,000, which leaves a surplus of £331,000. Mr. Lowe concluded his speech by moving the resolution relating to the sugar duties, which provides that as to refined sugars the reduction shall not take place for three weeks.

OBITUARY.

Count Flahault de la Billarderie.

A despatch from Paris states that "the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead." From the wording of the telegrams we judge that the announcement refers to the demise of Count Augustus Charles Joseph Flahault de la Billarderie, who was appointed to the exalted post of Grand Chancellor of the illustrious order of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon, January 28, 1864. The Count was born in Paris on the 21st of April, 1785. His father, who belonged to the ancient noblesse, perished on the scaffold when deceased was quite a child. The surviving members of the family succeeded in making their escape to England, where the future Chancellor of the Legion of Honor received the main elements of his education. In the year 1798 he returned to his native country, and during the following year received a commission in the cavalry corps which accompanied the First Consul to Italy. His first essay in military life was in the campaign of Marengo. He served as aid-de-camp to Prince Murat during the campaigns of Austerlitz, Pultusk, and Jena. After the battle of Wagram he was made Colonel and Baron of the Empire for his services during the campaigns. He fought with great gallantry during the Russian war, and so distinguished himself at Leipsic that he was promoted to the position of General of Division, having but a short time previously been elevated to the post of General of Brigade. It was at Leipsic that he attracted the attention of Napoleon, where he fought as aid-de-camp attached to the Emperor's own person. In 1814 he recognized the provisional government, but on the return of Napoleon from Elba he returned to his post of aide-de-camp, and served with him in the memorable battle of Waterloo. On the fall of Napoleon the Count retired to Switzerland. He remained but a short time, and then went to England, where, in 1817, he married the daughter of Lord Keith. The revolution of 1830 restored to Count de Flahault his peerage and rank in the army of France. In 1831 he was named ambassador plenipotentiary to Berlin. He was with the Duke of Orleans at the siege of Antwerp, and on the marriage of that Prince he was appointed his equerry. He was appointed ambassador to Vienna in 1841, a position which he held until the downfall of the Orleans dynasty. In 1853 the present Emperor created him a Senator, and honored him still further in 1860 by sending him as ambassador to the English court. This position he held only two years, being succeeded by Baron Gros in 1862. Two years later the Emperor appointed him French Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. With the death of Count de Flahault has passed away a man distinguished as a soldier, statesman and diplomat under the First and Second Empires. He figured conspicuously during a long life in the eventful career of the French nation under the two Napoleons, and in the fulness of his years he has passed away, regretted and honored by the nation he so fondly loved.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT'S, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $3.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3:40, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:30, 5:40, 6:40, 9, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9, and 10:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:45, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Morge's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1:15 and 9:20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:45 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5:45 P. M., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1:10 P. M

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue. Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

5 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Hitston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:55 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 2:55 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15(tu&f) DIAGN'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, Millinery Goods, Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Under Garments, Hosiery, Notions and Fancy Goods, etc.
On Wednesday, April 27. 4 25 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 f
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LARGE SALE OF 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
April 28, commencing at 11 o'clock, on two months' credit. 4 25 3t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

Very Elegant Country Seat

MANSION,

STABLE AND COACH HOUSE,

9¾ ACRES,

S. W. CORNER OF

Old York Road and Chelten Avenue,

CHELTEN HILLS, Cheltenham Township,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

6½ miles from Philadelphia, and a few minutes walk to the York Road Station on the North Pennsylvania

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JUBILANTO!

The Fifteenth Amendment.

"John Brown's Soul" on its Last Forced March.

Our Colored Citizens in Overflowing Spirits—The Grand Demonstration in Honor of Their Enfranchisement.

To-day will forever form an epoch in the history of the city of Philadelphia; to-day will be duly celebrated the ratification of the 15th article of amendment to the Consitution of the United States, an article which has made the colored man an equal of every American born, and, in one respect, the superior of those not natives of the soil. To-day the colored men of Philadelphia will parade through the streets of this goodly city with their flags flying and their drums beating, and in their overflowing joyousness will forget the past, the bitter past, when to attempt such a movement would have been equal to running their necks into the halter. They will forget the time waen neither their own nor their families' lives were safe, but, on the contrary, liable to danger and destruction at the merest breathing of the men (!) who then strove for their oppression. They will forget the time when a fugitive slave to enter Philadphia was only to enter again into the hands of his oppressors, and when for a colored man to dare raise his voice was equal to almost instant torture.

God is great, God is good, and no one should louder shout His praises than our newly enfranchised citizens. To them the "Father of mercies" has been all-merciful. He has truly "led them out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage." Their sufferings were long-continued, but they have reaped a rich reward—a reward which will endure forever and ever until the end of time. Their chastisement has been great, but their reward has been still greater, and having endured the sorrows they are the better calculated to appreciate their new-found joys.

Since sunrise our streets have been alive with our colored folks—men, women, and children—who had been on the tiptoe of expectation for months past, and have this morning been turning things almost upside down in their active preparations for the display made to-day. The wife, all bustle and flurry in the arranging of her husband for the procession, the mother in the fixing up of her son, and the sisters in their own way lending a helping hand, made every colored household lively and time pass swiftly.

A tramp along South, Lombard, Rodman, Sixth, Seventh, and Eleventh streets disclosed a gala scene, and from every house-top, window, door-way, and every conceivable point floated the national bunting. Flags from the size usually obtained for a penny up to those valued at hundreds of dollars added to the decorations, and interspersed were portraits of those truly great, brave, and good men who have gone before, the men who were champions of the colored race when to be such was but to set oneself up to ridicule and ofttimes punishment—the men who bore the brunt of the battle and who fought the good fight until the glorious ending, the men who through the tender mercies of the All-wise were allowed see the fruition of their labors before being called away.

At a hundred and one different points were seen the portraits of the martyr Lincoln and the statesman Thaddeus Stevens. Nor was one other forgotten: the face of "that good old man" John Brown was also observable at different places, whilst at others Grant and Colfax came in for their share of glory. Before one place in Lombard street was arranged a transparency, with the painting of a couple of cannons, a stand of arms, and surrounded by ammunition, and above all the words "We never spike our guns." At another was displayed a painting of the terrible day at Fort Hudson, and at another some colored guards on picket.

Hurrying hither and thither through the streets, we found the new voters arrayed in clean white shirts and dark pantaloons, all aiming for the central point, Liberty Hall, around which were already collected many hundreds. The hall itself could scarcely be seen, so thick was it hung with bunting, and to enter was a matter of no small difficulty, so dense was the crowd. Pushing our way inside we found the different officers issuing their respective orders and busily preparing for the parade.

The Religious Services.

In accordance with the request of the Central Committee, the colored churches located in the various parts of the city were opened at 9 o'clock for religious services. All were well attended, and the utmost interest was manifested in the exercises by the audiences. Sermons were delivered, hymns of praise sung, and prayers offered, into all of which our new-made citizens entered with a zest and fervor that are characteristic of their race alone. The principal centres of attraction were St. Thomas' P. E. Church, Fifth and Adelphi streets, and the Central Presbyterian Church, Lombard street, below Ninth, at both of which special discourses, suitable to the occasion, were delivered.

At the Central Presbyterian Church.

This edifice, situted on Lombard street, below Ninth, was crowded at an early hour, and it was with difficulty that the Thaddeus Stevens Monumental Association, who had received a special invitation to attend, reached the seats which had been set apart for them.

The pastor, Rev. J. B. Reeve, after prayer and the singing of a hymn, announced the text, Psalms lxvi, 8, 9, and part of 13:—

"O bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of his praise to be heard.

"Which holdeth our soul in life and suffereth not our feet to be moved.

"We went through fire and through water; but Thou broughtest us out with a wealthy place."

In starting the discourse the minister observed that we are here this morning not for discussion, but for thanksgiving. We bless our God to-day, would make the voice of His praise to be heard:—

First. Because He has brought us into this wealthy place—made us citizens of so great a country. If the children of Israel on being released from their bondage offered up sacrifices, how much more ought we to offer our thanksgiving for the great boon which He has conferred upon us.

Second. We bless Him that here He has kept our soul in life amid oppressions unparalleled in history, unless His own peculiar people be excepted. What has not been done to crush out that life? The key of knowledge was taken away; the Word of Life perverted so far as men could do it; every effort was made to destroy the sympathies and affections. Yet that life remains. The waters have not quenched nor the fires consumed it.

Third. We bless Him because He hath not suffered our feet to be moved from this land where He in His providence—so dark in the beginning—placed us. Neither threats of foes nor counsels of misguided friends ever moved our fathers away from the confident expectation of having, as a race, just what God has now given us—citizenship. Here on this great continent, God's own grand reservation for free institutions, for unfolding the principles of that kingdom His Son came to establish, He suffered them to be placed, and from here He has not suffered their children to move. Here, to-day, we are rejoicing over new evidences that the tabernacle of God is to be with men, and that He will dwell among them, and that they can dwell together in unity. In these things we rejoice, and for these we give thanks.

With this right of enfranchisement comes grave responsibilities, great temptations and great dangers. The hour of triumph may be followed by days of trial, such as we have never known before. Temptations, such as have borne down many strong men, will doubtless come to us. Here, as in the South, poor men will be put under heavy pressure. Now, as of old, an incarnate devil may stand, saying, "All this will I give you if thou will fall down and worship me," and it will be so hard for some colored men to say, "Get thee behind me," if they are like some white men we have all known. By nature we are no better than they are.

What we want for this hour of our rejoicing and for coming days of trial is simple manliness, and a manly recognition of the past, present, and future.

Among the sons of several whose future He foretold when dying there was one compared to a despised beast of burden, who for the pleasantness of the land crouched down between two burdens. Years pass, and we come again on Issachar or to his sons, but no longer as stupid burden-bearers. Oh, no! It is a time of trial in Israel; the national life is threatened, and the tribes come up to battle, and of the children of Issachar two hundred of them were worth all the rest, because they understood the times. We want just such men to-day—men who under their burdens have learned lessons of wisdom. Two hundred such men might lead our thousands, and snatch Philadelphia from the disgrace which has been heaped upon her by party demagogues.

The pastor then concluded by addressing a few personal remarks to the association which was present. He hoped that each member of the association which bore the honored name of Thaddeus Stevens would be such a man as he had just referred to. He invoked them to be active and find some brother, degraded though he be, and make him feel like a brother. Thus, many could be saved from the enemy. Their motto should "lead him upward to principle rather than to party, to a life of virtue," and thus, finally, he would reach God and heaven.

At St. Thomas P. E. Church.

This building, located at Fifth and Adelphi streets, like the one on Lombard street, was filled to overflowing long before the time announced for the commencement of the services. The Colored People's Union League occupied front seats and were attentive listeners to the eloquent remarks of the Rev. W. J. Alston, whose text was Psalm cxxvi, 3, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

The eloquent divine introduced his sermon with a beautiful description of the scene which occasioned the use of the above sentence. He pictured the Babylonian captivity, through which the children of Israel had suffered for seventy years. They had been delivered by God and had reached their homes when they erected altars and offered up sacrifices to Him as their deliverer. He also referred at some length to the parallel case in the Scriptures—the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage. They had crossed the Red Sea and Pharoah and his hosts had been engulfed. So joyous were they at their deliverance that they manifested their praise to Almighty God by singing the song:—

"The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation; he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God and I will exalt him."

"The Lord is a man of war; the Lord is his name."

"Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he cast into the sea; his chosen captains also are drowned in the Red Sea."

"The depths have covered them; they sank into the bottom as a stone."

"Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power; thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy."

The preacher then alluded briefly to the cause of the gathering to-day, and read the ratification proclamation of the passage of the fifteenth amendment. He also read extracts from the President's message to Congress with reference to the subject. He then contended that to fully appreciate that which the colored people were celebrating to-day, it was necessary to take a recapitulatory review of the race on this continent. Prior to the emancipation proclamation, he held that everything was done with a view of degrading the race. He, in proof of this, reverted to the first sale of negroes into slavery by the Dutch in 1620, and to the formation of the Colonization Society in 1832, the object of which was to drive all free men of color from this country, which was practically to enslave the entire colored population. He alluded to the want of appreciation of the services of the negro Crispis Attux, whose blood was the first shed in the Revolutionary War. He also considered separately, and in order, the several compromises that took place with a view to enlarge the slave territory, and made a pointed reference to the deadly struggle in Kansas. He also referred to John Brown's mission South, to the insult cast upon the national flag at Sumter, and to the secession of the Southern States.

The speaker marked the arming of the slaves as the date of the change in the fortune of the national arms, and held that not until then did the Government show any real practical sympathy for the services rendered by the colored people in its hour of need. The first evidence of this appreciation he conceived to be the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This was followed by the fourteenth amendment, and finally the ratification of the fifteenth amendment has been announced. These boons were the gifts of God—the grand stepping-stones of the full panoplied citizenship with which to-day the colored people are all clothed.

The Banner Presentation.

At noon a handsome banner was presented to the colored citizens of Philadelphia by the Union League, in the principal drawing-room of the League building.

Previous to the presentation the banner was on exhibition at the north end of the room. It was a most beautiful affair, and reflects great credit upon both the designers and makers. The dimensions of the banner proper are about seven by six feet. The face is of white silk, ornamented at the sides with rich gold embroidery, two inches in width.

The ends of the cross bars are mounted with small gilt eagle heads, and from the bottom hangs heavy gilt fringe. The principal design is in a circular form, and represents a colored soldier meeting and taking by the hand a white brother. Both of the principal figures are in full regimentals. The colored soldier has his head uncovered, and is raising his free hand to call Heaven to witness the sincerity of the feelings which the action expresses. In the background an army is assembled, with the accompaniment of drums, cannon, and other warlike implements.

In the front rank of the army stands the martyr Lincoln, holding forth the immortal Emancipation Proclamation. On the left a negro family are grouped together in an attitude of thankfulness. In the rear of the army may be seen the white Capitol buildings, and over all the sun is just breaking through a dark cloud which has oversmadowed it.

This design is surrounded by a wreath, and under it is the inscription "*Jus civitatis æqualis, vis civitatis est.*" The top of the banner is surmounted by a gilt eagle, which holds in its mouth the ends of two beautiful silk American flags.

The flags are draped in graceful festoons on both sides, and are confined with heavy gilt cords and tassels, which extend down the sides and hang loosely from the ends, for the purpose of being used as stays in carrying.

The reverse is of blue silk and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to our Colored Citizens, by the Union League of Philadelphia, in commemoration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, April 26, 1870."

At a quarter after 12 the colored committee of arrangements of the celebration filed into the room, where they were met by the Board of Managers of the Union League. The committee was composed of twelve members. They were dressed in plain black suits and white gloves. The President of the League introduced Mr. Charles Gibbons as the person who had been selected to make the presentation address. The colored gentlemen acknowledged the introduction by bowing. Mr. Gibbons then spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen—For the first time in our history as a nation we are permitted to meet you and greet you *as fellow-citizens of the United States!* In this year of our blessed Lord we realize that Divine idea of human equality which signalized His personal intercourse with men, and which, nearly two hundred years ago, the founder of Pennsylvania incorporated in his frame of government, and which, nearly a century later, was proclaimed from Independence Hall by the representatives of the American colonies.

The work is finished! The blood of your race and ours mingled on those fields where opposing systems of civilization so lately met in deadly conflict; where the white soldier and the black soldier were comrades under the same flag and in the same cause. Thus by our common sacrifice the life of a nation was saved, and your enfranchisement secured!

On behalf of the Union League of Philadelphia, I welcome you and those whom you represent to the ranks of citizenship. We are to share together its rights and its duties. Inestimable rights!—sacred duties! Rights to be preserved only by a faithful and unselfish performance of the duties which they impose.

Let this banner, the design and handiwork of one of your race, which I now present to you, in the name and on behalf of the Union League, be the symbol of confidence between us. Let it be borne in your procession to-day, under the cloudless sky, from which all the glory of God seems to be poured forth, upon the consummation of our common labors! We have one country, and one Constitution which proclaims that "the laws of equality is the strength of the State." What God has thus united, let no man put asunder!

Mr. Gibbons' address was replied to on behalf of the colored citizens by Mr. Octavius V. Catto, who thanked the League heartily for the present.

His speech was very neatly delivered and was most appropriate to the occasion.

At the conclusion of the presentation exercises the committee and the speaker were congratulated by the League, after which they withdrew, the bearers taking the banner and carrying it into the line of the procession.

The Procession.

About noon the immense crowds of colored people who had been for some hours previous promenading the principal thoroughfares began wending their way towards Broad street, where the procession would form. By 1 o'clock the first instalment of those who were to participate in the display arrived on that avenue, and was received with the clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs. One by one the remainder of the associations and societies came on the ground, and were similarly greeted by the enthusiastic bystanders. Race, Arch, Market, Chesnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, Lombard, and South streets were devoted to the formation of the various divisions, and this ceremony was completed with surprising alacrity.

At a very few minutes after 2 o'clock, all being in readiness, the signal was given and the rights of the different divisions filed on Broad street. The line then countermarched to Lombard, down Lombard to Fifth, Fifth to Pine, Pine to Ninth, Ninth to Walnut, Walnut to Twelfth, Twelfth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Thompson, Thompson to Twelfth, Twelfth to Arch, Arch to Sixteenth, Sixteenth to Locust, Locust to Broad, to Horticultural Hall.

The following order was observed by the line:—

Bell.
Police.
Post No. 27, Grand Army of the Republic.
Commander John H. Kenton, S. V. C.
Chief Marshal, Thos. Chadwick.
Aids, Jacob Lewis, George T. Burrell.
Band.
Excelsior Reserve Regiment,
Colonel L. E. French.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Soldiers, Sailors, and Officers of the Late War.

FIRST DIVISION.

Committee of Arrangements and Invited Guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Division Marshal, Thomas Fauset.
Aids, William Stocker, Robert Madger.
Committee of Arrangements and Invited Guests.
Band.
H. C. and Laborers' Union.
C. P. Union League Association.
Good Templars' Delegations from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and adjacent cities and towns.

THIRD DIVISION.

Division Marshal, Robert Allen.
Aids, Joshua D. Kelley, Warley Bascom.
Band.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Twenty-sixth wards.
Stevens Monumental Association.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal, Richard H. Gleaves.
Aids, Martin Cowdoy, John Knight.
Band.
Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal, Henry J. Julio.
Aids, Walter P. Hall, John Bell.
Band.
Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth wards.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal, Robert Williams.
Aids, John Travers, William Bover.
Band.
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal, Charles W. Rogers.
Aids, Peter P. Brown, John W. Elsey.
Band.
Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal, I. W. H. Hacks.
Aids, David Woodson, Samuel Robinson, Frank Jones.
Cavalcade.
Carriages.

Notable Features in the Line.

There were innumerable banners, flags, and transparencies throughout the entire line, the more notable of which were as fellows:—

THE STEVENS MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Thaddeus Stevens Monumental Association turned out in full force. The members were dressed in plain black suits and carried in the front a black silk banner having the name of the society thereon and a Cuban flag. In the line was a large model of a white monument, in imitation of marble, some twelve or fifteen feet high. On the base was the inscription:—"In memory of Thaddeus Stevens, the friend of the colored man." The platform on which it was erected was covered with green sod, and the whole arrangement was mounted on wheels and drawn by horses.

FOURTH WARD.

Large banner with inscription, "We helped keep the jewel of freedom in the family of nations." Another bore a large portrait of Stevens, with the inscription "Ecce homo."

FIFTH WARD.

Three wagons—the first called the jury-box, with the banner and inscription, "The jury-box, the beam of the scales of justice and the citizen's rights and protection;" on the reverse side, "The jury-box—the wisdom of God hath not devised a happier institution than that of juries."

Next came a wagon called the cartridge-box, with a revolving ballot-box in it painted black, and marked cartridge-box. Also, a banner with the motto, "Cartridge-box the nation's protection. Trust in God, and keep your powder dry." Reverse side, "Cartridge-box the medicine-chest from which the nation drew the panacea for the cure of the Rebellion." Next came the ballot-box, with the inscription, "Ballot-box the citizen's defense; through it the nation is governed, and by it all men are equal in the law"—reverse, "Ballot-box the citizen's protection against the encroachments of fraud, injustice, and oppression."

Next came a banner, "Equality—Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Next a handsome oil painting of a white and colored soldier joining hands over the altar of Liberty. Next a fine banner, portrait of Lincoln with the motto, "With malice towards none," etc. Next the pupils of the Bethel Sunday-School, carrying banner with angel smiling. Next a banner, portrait of John Brown and inscription, "The patriot, hero, and martyr. He died to make us free. Another banner, "Freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of worship."

SEVENTH WARD.

Banner, Young Men's Vigilant Association. Banner, "We stand by those who stood by us;" reverse "Petersburg, Richmond, Fort Fisher." Banner, "The Declaration of Independence at last a fact." Banner, "Loyal and united without concession or compromise." Omnibus filled with little girls carrying the flags of the different States, canopy overhead with Goddess of Liberty, and boy in Continental uniform.

Ambulance with children displaying streamers. Banner, "Welcome Twentieth Ward Club, New York."

NEW YORK CLUB.

Banner with portrait of President Grant. Banner, "We help to keep the jewel of freedom in the family of nations." Banner with portrait of Thaddeus Stevens, with inscription, "Ecce Homo." Grant banner, with inscription, "Our gallant boy in blue."

EIGHTH WARD.

Small banner with inscription "Principles not men," surmounting the number of the ward; on the reverse, the words "The Constitution as it is." Another banner had a Stevens portrait, with the inscription, "Friend of the Colored Man."

TWELFTH WARD.

Banner containing portrait of Samuel Williams (colored), under which was the following inscription:—

"We remember Christiana."

Also, a portrait of Hon. Charles Sumner, with inscription—

"Noble champion of our rights."

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Banner having a portrait of Lincoln on its face, and with the inscription—

"With malice toward none, with charity to all."

Banner, portrait of William D Kelley—The friend of the coloredman. Banner portrait of Lucretia Mott.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Banner, portrait of Lincoln in oil, with inscription "With malice towards none, with charity towards all."

COACHMEN'S SOCIETY.

A large turnout, well mounted on fine horses, and dressed in a uniform of black suit and white caps and gloves.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Portrait of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, with inscription, "Vigilant, brave, and true."

BUCKS COUNTY.

Transparency with inscriptions, "Equal rights and justice to all;" "No traitors march beneath our flag."

THE CATTO EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

The Catto Equal Rights League of Bristol bore a transparency containing a picture of a colored man approaching the ballot-box with his vote in hand. A cloud of flags labelled with the initials of various States is annoying him. Inscription, "Shew fly," etc.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

Banner, portrait of Loom, and inscription, "Protection to our home industry. The ballot-box our protection." Carriage of Shiffler Hose Company.

The Other Festivities.

MASS MEETING.

Immediately on the arrival of the procession at Horticultural Hall, mass meetings will be inaugurated inside and outside the hall. Distinguished speakers, philanthropists, and eminent laborers in the movement that has culminated in the passage of the amendment have been invited to lend their presence on this occasion or send words of sympathy. Among those to whom invitations have been extended the following have signified by letter their intention of being present:—Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. George W. Julian, Frederick Douglass, Major A. R. Calhoun, Robert Purves, General Louis Wagner and others; while from President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Governor Geary, General O. O. Howard, Senators Scott, Sumner, and Morton, Secretary Boutwell, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Howard Day, and General Harry White letters have been received regretting their inability to be present.

THE CLOSING CEREMONIES.

The concluding festivities will take place at the Horticultural Hall, at 10 o'clock in the evening. They will consist of a grand illumination and pyrotechnic display. The ceremonies will be under the charge of a committee of wealthy and influential colored citizens, among whom are John Price, T. J. Dorsey, H. Minton, Henry Jones, J. H. Teagle, Jr., Stephen Smith, and J. T. Bowers.

PUGILISM.

Another Scene of Brutality.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago we chronicled the facts attendant on a disgraceful scene of brutality which was enacted in a private room in the bagnio of the notorious Tom Phillips, on South Front street. The contestants for the dishonorable honors were Jim Smith and Pat Fitzmaurice. After a fierce contest Smith was counted in slang phrase the "best man." Since then the friends of both have over their poisonous carousals talked loudly and bitterly, the one party contending that Fitzmaurice was the equal of Smith, while the others denied all such assertions. At length to settle the matter another "battle" was decided upon, and Rehl's drinkery, at the west end of Penrose Ferry Bridge, was chosen as the place.

Yesterday a gang of about fifty pickpockets, burglars, wharf-runners, cab-drivers, dance-house keepers, and disreputables generally, repaired in the tug-boat Aunt Jemima to the place named. Arrived at the spot the ring was pitched, and Samuel Colbert, of New York, and "Batt" Reilly, of Philadelphia, were chosen as seconds for Fitzmaurice, and Edward Hastings and James Rand for Smith. Time being called the brutes set to, and for one hour and a half acted more like dogs than rational beings. At the end of that time Fitzmaurice failed to toe the scratch, and Smith was declared the victor. The whole crew then returned to the city and spent the night in drinking and other vices.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

50 shares Enterprise Insurance Company	$47 25
$230 scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance Co., 1868	87c.
$610 do. do. do. do. do. 1869	82c.
4 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad	$44 00
15 shares Kensington National Bank	132 50
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	117 50
Box Stall No. 14 Point Breeze Park	65 00
Pew No. 77 north aisle Third Reformed Church	70 00
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	32 00
16 shares Central Transportation Co.	51 00
100 do. do. do. do.	50 62
25 do. do. do. do.	50 50
116 do. do. do. do.	50 62
SAVERY, No. 1422—Modern Dwelling, Stable, Shedding, etc.	4,000 00
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 614—Modern Residence	9,750 00
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Pa., Elegant Country Seat and Farm, 23½ acres, Gulf Road	11,100 00
ALASKA Street, No. 620—Three 2-story Frame Dwellings	1,700 00
SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER, Northwest corner—Elegant Residence	15,000 00
RIVER DELAWARE, below Beverly—Country Seat and Farm, 33 acres	7,400 00
POPLAR, No. 1140—Modern Dwelling	3,600 00
HARMER, No. 1143—Genteel Dwelling	1,600 00
GROUND RENT—$27 a year. Irredeemable	375 00

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday afternoon A. J. Williams went into the office of Alderman McCloskey and demanded the return of a pistol which had been retained by the magistrate some time previous. His request was refused, and some words ensued. Williams left, and shortly after returned armed with a musket and bayonet. He again demanded the pistol, and upon being again refused thrust the weapon at the Alderman, the bayonet entering his leg and inflicting an ugly wound. Williams was then arrested and taken before Alderman Collins, who sent him below in default of $2000 bail.

I. O. O. F.—To-day is the day appointed by Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, for general observance by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a day of solemn thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His unmistakable care and protection of the Order. In some sections of the country, especially at Washington, great preparations have been made to observe the day in a noticeable manner, but in this city nothing has been done or will be done. It is well, perhaps, that it is so, for Philadelphia could scarcely survive two grand jubilees on the same day.

A DEADLY ASSAULT.—On Sunday afternoon James O'Kane was standing in Ball alley, talking with some friends. He was set upon by one Patrick Burke, who cut him across the throat in a dangerous manner with a penknife. O'Kane was taken into a neighboring house and his wound dressed. Burke succeeded in escaping. This affray is supposed to have arisen from a suit which was instituted, some time since, by O'Kane against Burke. The injured man is not expected to recover.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—Last night the police of the Eighteenth district overhauled Samuel Smith, John Johnson, and William Bridge, at Second street and Nicetown lane, with seventeen chickens, for the possession of which they could give no satisfactory account. The men and the chickens were escorted to the station, where Alderman Neill gave the former a hearing and bound them over for a further hearing. The chickens await an owner.

A MOLASSES THIEF.—At half past 4 o'clock this morning two policemen captured a fellow rolling a barrel of molasses along Vine street, between Second and Third streets. He gave the name of Samuel Carr, and was marched to the Fourth District Station. He will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon. The molasses is at the Seventh District Station, awaiting an owner.

CARELESSNESS.—No less than eight establishments were found open last night by the police of the Sixth district.

THIRD EDITION

The McFarland Murder Trial.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Excitement in Greece.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tennessee Reconstruction.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Colonel Spence, of East Tennessee, was before the Reconstruction Committee to day. He vaguely favored reconstructing that State.

Banking and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency considered, but came to no conclusion, on Mr. Sherman's forty-five million Currency bill.

Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad will, this week, hear arguments for and against the Transcontinental Railroad Company.

The Darien Canal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered the Darien Ship Canal treaty and proposed a treaty across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Marshall O. Roberts and Moses Taylor of New York appeared and made some statements about the latter scheme. The committee decided to hear Admiral Porter and General Michler, relative to the Darien Ship Canal treaty before taking action.

The Fox River Scheme.

Governors Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Merrill, of Iowa, were before the Committee of Commerce to day, and made an argument on behalf of the bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, by Wisconsin and Fox rivers. They represented that the measure is of vital importance to the West, and that it is demanded by the people of that section.

Troops for Service Against the Indians.

General Sheridan has notified the Secretary of War that additional troops will be necessary, as the spring advances, to keep the Indians from commencing hostilities. Information from the border is to the effect that the Indians are combining for a general war.

The Secretary of War has ordered two regiments to report to General Sheridan. One of them passed through here to-day from Virginia. The Government is determined to punish the Indians if any attempt is made to bring on a war.

The Funding Bill

was further discussed to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, but no action was taken. It is expected that the bill will be referred to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial and resolutions of a public meeting in Chicago, recommending that the balance of four or five hundred thousand dollars, known as the Chinese indemnity fund, the same being a balance left after paying all claims of our citizens, be covered into the United States Treasury as a special fund, either to be returned to China or to used for the establishment of universities of learning at Pekin.

Mr. Sumner said the subject was before the Committee on Foreign Relations, that there was no evidence that the Chinese Government had formally refused to receive this fund, and that the committee thought in equity the money belonged to China. This was entirely distinct from the Japanese Fund, and the committee expected to report finally upon it at an early day.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in response to a resolution of instruction on the subject, reported that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that no change ought to be made in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits. He also reported adversely the bill for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary of New Jersey.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the House army bill.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with an amendment, the bill for the relief of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported with amendment the bill to regulate the public printing and discontinue the publication of books and official documents.

Mr. Drake, from the Committee on Education and Labor, in response to various petitions on the subject, reported a joint resolution for the benefit of Wilberforce University, Ohio.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of dividing the net proceeds of sales of the public lands among the several States for educational purposes and otherwise, so providing by law that all the people of the United States may have an opportunity of acquiring a common school education.

Mr. Willey advocated his resolution in a speech of twenty minutes.

He referred to the fifteenth amendment as having introduced into the body politic a dangerous element, and argued that not only our duty, but our interest and safety, required that the colored race should be educated to an intelligent exercise of the suffrage. If we neglected prompt and efficient means for their enlightenment, we would one day bitterly regret our mistake.

In this connection he referred to the figures of the last census to show that out of 1,126,575 whites in the United States over 20 years of age who were unable to read, 462,123 were males and consequently voters. To-day there were in the United States 700,000 white voters unable to read.

House.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, Mr. Schenck moved that the roll of members be called, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Roots protested against it as an outrage and foolish waste of time, but was reminded by the Speaker that he had no right to protest against what the House had ordered.

The roll call showed that there were 170 members present, the whole number being 228. Many of the absentees were absent by leave of the House.

Mr. Niblack, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Fortification bill, which was made the special order for the 4th of May next.

The bill appropriates $1,264,750, as follows:—For Fort Preble, Fort George and Fort Scammell, in Portland Harbor, Maine, $75,000; Fort Independence, Boston, $85,000; Fort Warren, Boston, $100,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston, $69,000; Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New York, $46,000; Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, unexpended balance of appropriation; for casemated battery on Staten Island, Fort Schuyler, New York, $80,000; Fort on Willitt's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, $50,000; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, $52,000; Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York, $16,000; Battery, Hudson, New York Harbor, $30,000; Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, $26,750; Fort Delaware, Delaware river, $185,000; battery at Finn's Point, opposite Fort Delaware, $55,500.

For at Fort Point, San Francisco, $100,000; fort at Lime Point, San Francisco, $100,000; fort at Alcatras Island, San Francisco, $50,000.

Contingencies, preservation, and repair of fortifications, $150,000.

Construction of sea coast mortar batteries at existing defensive positions, $75,000.

Surveys for military defenses, $100,000.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour.

The bill reported some days since by Mr. O'Neill, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, relative to the land claims of the heirs of Gervatio Nolen in the Territory of Colorado, was ordered to be engrossed a third time, and not being engrossed it went to Speaker's table.

Mr. Welker, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding 53 at any one time, for the purpose of making examinations of books and papers and accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. Welker and Benton.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) thought that so far as the bill reduced the present number of such detectives it was desirable, but he was opposed to the practice of sending agents abroad, men with small salaries, and open to all sorts of temptations and corrupting influences. He thought they did more harm than good. The Government had its diplomatic representatives and consular agents abroad, and on them the Secretary of the Treasury ought to rely, and not on irresponsible men.

Mr. Welker said the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it very important that two or three such agents should be sent abroad; men who were adepts and who made themselves familiar with the values of prices of imported articles, and whose reports protected the Treasury from frauds in matters of under valuations, etc.

After further discussion by Messrs. Woodward Cullom, Ferris, Poland, and Hooper, the bill was passed.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to establish a Department of Justice.

The bill provides that there shall be an executive department of the Government to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney-General shall be the head; that there shall be in such department a Solicitor-General, and two assistants of the Attorney-General, and that the Solicitor of the Treasury and his assistants, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, the Naval Solicitor and Judge Advocate-General, and their clerks and assistants, and the office of Examiner of Claims in the State Department shall be transferred to the Department of Justice. The salary of the Attorney-General is to be the same as at present; that of the Solicitor-General $7500; of the assistants of the Attorney-General $5000; and of the other officers the same as at present. No fees are to be allowed hereafter for legal services required of the officers of the Department of Justice.

The morning hour expired as the bill was read, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE.

Ollivier's Circular to the People.

PARIS, April 26.—Ollivier has addressed a circular to the electors of France. He impressed upon the people the fact that while an affirmative vote means quiet and peace, and gives an opportunity for the Emperor and Ministers to accomplish reforms, a negative vote means anarchy, disorder, revolution, and revenge.

The Outrage in Greece.

ATHENS, April 26.—The excitement throughout Greece on account of the recent outrages of the brigands near Marathon has not abated. At an early hour yesterday morning the bodies of Lloyd and Herbert, of the British Legation, arrived at Piræus, near this city, in a Grecian frigate. Later in the day their funeral was celebrated in this city. The king, the diplomatic corps, and a great number of strangers attended. The force in pursuit of the brigands succeeded in killing or capturing the whole party.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The court-room was crowded this morning. Dr. Vance was again examined, and testified to the irrational manner of the prisoner. To the question, What is the particular form of insanity with which the prisoner was suffering at the time of the shooting, he replied, "A perversion of mind on all subjects—a mania." During the examination the witness said he was called by the defense and testified for the prosecution; also testified in the Chambers case, and said that Chambers was not insane. Chambers said he had triumphed over all the doctors but witness.

Dr. Parsons, Physician to the New York City Lunatic Asylum, testified what insanity was, what the symptoms were, etc.; on the evidence that has already been adduced he should certainly deem the prisoner insane at the time of the shooting.

The Court took a recess.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Cotton quiet and nominally 23c. Flour quiet and somewhat easier, but unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $5@5 37½; do. extra, $5 50@6 25; do. family, $6 50@7 50; City Mills superfine, $5 25@5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 50; do. family, $6 75; Western superfine, $4 87½@5 12½; do. extra, $5 37½@5 75; do. family, $6@6 75. Wheat firm; Maryland Amber, $1 40@1 55. Corn quiet for white at $1 09@1 11; yellow dull and lower, with sales chiefly at $1 08. Oats dull at 60@65c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky in good demand at $1 06@1 06½.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire at 8 o'clock last evening was caused by a slight fire at the cigar store No. 327 N. Eighth street.

At half-past 4 o'clock this morning trifling damage was done to building No. 428 N. Eighth street.

CONGRATULATED.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday sent a card of thanks to Mayor Fox for the interest he has taken in forwarding the objects of the organization.

STOLE A FIDDLE.—C. P. Waterman (colored) last evening hooked a violin from the whisky place of Biddy McMaher. He was captured, and on being taken before Alderman Carpenter was committed for trial.

LAUNCH.—The pilot boat Thomas Howard was launced this morning from Cramp's ship yard. She is 80 feet long, 20 feet beam and 8 feet hold, and was built under the auspices of the Pilots' Association.